

**No securities regulatory authority has expressed an opinion about these securities and it is an offence to claim otherwise.**



July 19, 2024

## PROSPECTUS

### *Initial Public Offering and Continuous Offering*

**CI Global Quality Dividend Growth Index ETF (“CGQD”)  
CI U.S. Aggregate Bond Covered Call ETF (“CCBD”)**

**(individually, a “CI ETF” and collectively, the “CI ETFs”)**

The CI ETFs are exchange-traded mutual funds (“ETFs”) established under the laws of Ontario and structured as trusts.

The Hedged Common Units, Hedged Units, and Non-Hedged Units are collectively referred to as “Units”. Each series of Units is being offered for sale on a continuous basis by this prospectus.

CI Global Asset Management (a registered business name of CI Investments Inc.) (“CI GAM” or the “Manager”), a registered portfolio manager and investment fund manager, is the promoter, trustee and manager of the CI ETFs. See “*Organization and Management Details of the CI ETFs*”.

### **Investment Objectives**

For a description of the investment objectives of each CI ETF, please see the applicable ETF profiles attached as Schedule A to this prospectus.

### **Listing of Units**

Each CI ETF issues Units on a continuous basis and there is no maximum number of Units that may be issued. The Units have been conditionally approved for listing on the Toronto Stock Exchange (the “TSX”). Subject to satisfying the TSX’s original listing requirements, the Units will be listed on the TSX, and investors will be able to buy or sell such Units on the TSX through registered brokers and dealers in the province or territory where the investor resides.

Investors may incur customary brokerage commissions in buying or selling Units. No fees are paid by investors to the Manager or any CI ETF in connection with buying or selling of Units on the TSX.

### **Additional Considerations**

**No underwriter or dealer has been involved in the preparation of this prospectus or has performed any review of the contents of this prospectus.** The Canadian securities regulators have provided each of the CI ETFs with a decision exempting it from the requirement to include a certificate of an underwriter in this prospectus. The applicable designated broker and dealers are not underwriters of any CI ETF in connection with the distribution of Units under this prospectus. While each CI ETF is a mutual fund under the securities legislation of certain provinces and territories of Canada, each CI ETF has been granted exemptive relief from certain provisions of Canadian securities legislation applicable to conventional mutual funds. See “*Exemptions and Approvals*”.

Provided that a CI ETF qualifies as a “mutual fund trust” within the meaning of the *Income Tax Act* (Canada), and the regulations thereunder, as amended from time to time (the “**Tax Act**”), or the Units of the applicable CI ETF are listed on a “designated stock exchange” within the meaning of the Tax Act (which currently includes the TSX), the Units of that CI ETF, if issued on the date hereof, would on such date be qualified investments under the Tax Act for a trust governed by a registered retirement savings plan (“**RRSP**”), a registered retirement income fund (“**RRIF**”), a registered disability savings plan (“**RDSP**”), a deferred profit sharing plan (“**DPSP**”), a registered education savings plan (“**RESP**”), a tax-free savings account (“**TFSA**”) or a first home savings account (“**FHSA**”, and collectively with an RRSP, RRIF, RDSP, DPSP, RESP and TFSA, the “**Plans**”).

**For a discussion of the risks associated with an investment in Units, see “Risk Factors”.**

During the period in which a CI ETF is in continuous distribution, additional information about the CI ETF will be available in its most recently filed annual financial statements, any interim financial statements filed after those annual financial statements, the most recently filed annual management report of fund performance, any interim management report of fund performance filed after that annual management report of fund performance and the most recently filed ETF Facts. These documents will be incorporated by reference into this prospectus which means that they legally form part of this prospectus. For further details, see “Documents Incorporated by Reference”.

You can get a copy of these documents at your request, and at no cost, by calling 1-800-792-9355 (toll-free) or by e-mail at [service@ci.com](mailto:service@ci.com) or from your dealer. These documents will also be available on the internet at [www.ci.com](http://www.ci.com). These documents and other information about the CI ETFs will also be available on the website of SEDAR+ (the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval +) at [www.sedarplus.ca](http://www.sedarplus.ca).

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## PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

*The following is a summary of the principal features of the Units of the CI ETFs and should be read together with the more detailed information, financial data and financial statements contained elsewhere in this prospectus or incorporated by reference in this prospectus.*

*Unless otherwise indicated, the references to dollar amounts in this prospectus summary and prospectus are to Canadian dollars and all references to times in this prospectus summary and prospectus are to Toronto time.*

- Issuers:** The CI ETFs
- Offerings:** The CI ETFs are ETFs established under the laws of Ontario.
- CCBD is offering Hedged Common Units pursuant to this prospectus and CGQD is offering Hedged Units and Non-Hedged Units pursuant to this prospectus.
- Continuous Distribution:** Units are offered for sale on a continuous basis by this prospectus, and there is no maximum number of Units that may be issued. The Units are offered for sale at a price equal to the net asset value ("**NAV**") of the Units determined at 4:00 p.m. (Toronto time) on the effective date of the subscription order.
- The Units have been conditionally approved for listing on the TSX. Subject to satisfying the TSX's original listing requirements, the Units will be listed on the TSX, and investors will be able to buy or sell such Units on the TSX through registered brokers and dealers in the province or territory where the investor resides.
- Investors may incur customary brokerage commissions in buying or selling Units. No fees are paid by investors to the Manager or any CI ETF in connection with buying or selling of Units on the TSX.
- The CI ETFs issue Units directly to the applicable Designated Broker and Dealers (as defined herein). From time-to-time and as may be agreed between a CI ETF and the Designated Broker and Dealers, such Designated Broker and Dealers may deliver a group of securities and/or assets determined by the Manager from time to time representing the constituent securities of the CI ETF (a "**Basket of Securities**") as payment for Units.
- See "*Plan of Distribution*" and "*Purchases of Units – Issuance of Units*".
- Investment Objectives:** The investment objectives of an investment fund describe the fundamental nature or fundamental features of the investment fund, that distinguish it from other investment funds. For a description of the investment objectives of a particular CI ETF, please see the applicable ETF profile attached as Schedule A to this prospectus.
- Investment Strategies:** The investment strategy of each CI ETF is to invest in and hold a portfolio of securities or assets, as applicable, in order to achieve its investment objective.
- For a description of the general investment strategies applicable to all CI ETFs, please see "*Investment Strategies – General Investment Strategies for All CI ETFs*". For a description of the specific investment strategy of a particular CI ETF, please see "*Investment Strategies*" in the applicable ETF profile attached as Schedule A to this prospectus.
- Special Considerations for Purchasers:** The provisions of the so-called "*early warning*" requirements set out in Canadian securities legislation do not apply in connection with the acquisition of Units of a CI ETF. In addition, each CI ETF is entitled to rely on exemptive relief from the Canadian securities regulatory authorities to permit a holder of Units

(a “Unitholder”) of that CI ETF to acquire more than 20% of the Units of that CI ETF through purchases on the TSX, without regard to the takeover bid requirements of applicable Canadian securities legislation.

See “*Attributes of the Units – Description of the Units Distributed*”.

**Distribution Policy:**

For the distribution frequency of a particular CI ETF, please see the applicable ETF profile attached as Schedule A to this prospectus.

Each CI ETF does not have a fixed distribution amount. The amount of ordinary cash distributions, if any, will be based on the Manager’s assessment of anticipated cash flow and anticipated expenses of a CI ETF from time to time, and therefore will likely fluctuate from period to period.

See “*Distribution Policy*”.

Depending on the underlying investments of a CI ETF, distributions on Units may consist of ordinary income, including foreign source income and taxable dividends from taxable Canadian corporations, or distributions received by the CI ETF but may also include net realized capital gains, in any case, less the expenses of that CI ETF and may include returns of capital. A return of capital is not directly subject to tax but will reduce the adjusted cost base of the Units.

See “*Income Tax Considerations*”.

**Distribution Reinvestment Plan:**

At any time, a Unitholder may elect to participate in the Manager’s distribution reinvestment plan (the “**Reinvestment Plan**”) by contacting the CDS Participant (as defined herein) through which the Unitholder holds its Units. Under the Reinvestment Plan, cash distributions (net of any required withholding tax) will be used to acquire additional Units in the market and will be credited to the account of the Unitholder through CDS Clearing and Depository Services Inc. (“**CDS**”).

See “*Distribution Policy – Distribution Reinvestment Plan*”.

**Redemptions:**

In addition to the ability to sell Units on the TSX, Unitholders may redeem Units for cash at a redemption price per Unit equal to 95% of the closing price for the Units on the TSX on the effective day of the redemption, subject to a maximum redemption price per Unit equal to the NAV per Unit on the effective day of redemption, less any applicable redemption fee determined by the Manager, in its sole discretion, from time to time.

The CI ETFs also offer additional redemption or exchange options which are available where a Dealer, Designated Broker, or Unitholder redeems or exchanges a prescribed number of Units (“**PNU**”) as determined by the Manager from time to time for the purpose of subscription orders, redemptions or for other purposes.

See “*Exchange, Redemption and Switching of Units*”.

**Income Tax Considerations:**

This summary of Canadian federal income tax considerations for Canadian resident Unitholders is subject in its entirety to the qualifications, limitations and assumptions set out under the heading “*Income Tax Considerations*”.

A Unitholder of a CI ETF who is an individual (other than a trust) resident in Canada for purposes of the Tax Act will generally be required to include, in computing income for a taxation year, the amount of income (including any net realized taxable capital gains) that is paid or becomes payable to the Unitholder

by that CI ETF in that year (including such income that is reinvested in additional Units of the CI ETF).

A Unitholder who holds Units as capital property will generally realize a capital gain (or capital loss) on the sale, redemption, exchange or other disposition of a Unit to the extent that the proceeds of disposition for the Unit (other than any amount payable by the CI ETF to the Unitholder which represents capital gains allocated and designated to the redeeming Unitholder) exceed (or are less than) the total of the adjusted cost base to the Unitholder of the Unit and any reasonable costs of disposition.

Each investor should satisfy himself, herself or itself as to the federal and provincial tax consequences of an investment in Units of a CI ETF by obtaining advice from his, her or its tax advisor.

See *"Income Tax Considerations"*.

**Eligibility for Investment:**

Provided that a CI ETF qualifies (or is deemed to qualify) as a *"mutual fund trust"* within the meaning of the Tax Act, or the Units of the applicable CI ETF are listed on a *"designated stock exchange"* within the meaning of the Tax Act (which currently includes the TSX), the Units of that CI ETF, if issued on the date hereof, would on such date be qualified investments under the Tax Act for a trust governed by a Plan.

See *"Income Tax Considerations – Taxation of Plans"*.

**Documents Incorporated by Reference:**

During the period in which a CI ETF is in continuous distribution, additional information about the CI ETF will be available in its most recently filed annual financial statements, any interim financial statements filed after those annual financial statements, the most recently filed annual management report of fund performance, any interim management report of fund performance filed after that annual management report of fund performance, and the most recently filed ETF Facts document. These documents will be incorporated by reference into this prospectus. Documents incorporated by reference into this prospectus legally form part of this prospectus just as if they were printed as part of this prospectus. These documents will be publicly available on the website of the CI ETFs at [www.ci.com](http://www.ci.com) and may be obtained upon request, at no cost, by calling 1-800-792-9355 (toll free) or by contacting your dealer. These documents and other information about the CI ETFs are also publicly available at [www.sedarplus.ca](http://www.sedarplus.ca).

See *"Documents Incorporated by Reference"*.

**Termination:**

The CI ETFs do not have a fixed termination date but may be terminated at the discretion of the Manager in accordance with the terms of the Declaration of Trust (as defined herein). See *"Termination of the CI ETFs"*.

**Risk Factors:**

An investment in Units is subject to certain risk factors, which are described under the heading *"Risk Factors"*. For the specific risk factors applicable to a particular CI ETF, please see the applicable ETF profile attached as Schedule A to this prospectus.

**Organization and Management of the CI ETFs**

**The Manager and Trustee:**

CI GAM, a registered portfolio manager and investment fund manager, is the promoter and manager (the **"Manager"**) of the CI ETFs and the trustee of the CI ETFs. The Manager is responsible for providing or arranging for the provision of administrative services and management functions to, including the day-to-

day management of, the CI ETFs. The principal office of the Manager is located at 15 York Street, Second Floor, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 0A3.

See *“Organization and Management Details of the CI ETFs – Manager of the CI ETFs”* and *“Organization and Management Details of the CI ETFs – The Trustee”*.

**Portfolio Manager:**

The Manager acts as the portfolio manager (the **“Portfolio Manager”**) to the CI ETFs and provides investment advisory and portfolio management services to the CI ETFs. The principal office of CI GAM is located in Toronto, Ontario.

See *“Organization and Management Details of the CI ETFs – Portfolio Manager”*.

**Custodian:**

CIBC Mellon Trust Company is the custodian of the CI ETFs (the **“Custodian”**). The Custodian is located in Toronto, Ontario, and is independent of the Manager.

See *“Organization and Management Details of the CI ETFs – Custodian”*.

**Valuation Agent:**

CIBC Mellon Global Securities Services Company Inc. (the **“Valuation Agent”**) provides accounting and valuation services in respect of the CI ETFs. The Valuation Agent is located in Toronto, Ontario.

See *“Organization and Management Details of the CI ETFs – Valuation Agent”*.

**Auditors:**

Ernst & Young LLP is responsible for auditing the annual financial statements of the CI ETFs. The auditors are independent with respect to the CI ETFs within the meaning of the Rules of Professional Conduct of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Ontario. The head office of Ernst & Young LLP is located in Toronto, Ontario.

See *“Organization and Management Details of the CI ETFs – Auditors”*.

**Registrar and Transfer Agent:**

TSX Trust Company, at its principal offices in Toronto, Ontario is the registrar and transfer agent for the Units (**“Registrar and Transfer Agent”**) pursuant to a master registrar and transfer agency agreement. The Registrar and Transfer Agent is independent of the Manager.

See *“Organization and Management Details of the CI ETFs – Registrar and Transfer Agent”*.

**Lending Agent:**

The Bank of New York Mellon (the **“Lending Agent”**) acts as the securities lending agent for the CI ETFs. The Lending Agent is located in New York, New York.

See *“Organization and Management Details of the CI ETFs – Lending Agent”*.

**Promoter:**

The Manager is also the promoter of the CI ETFs. The Manager took the initiative in founding and organizing the CI ETFs and is, accordingly, the promoter of the CI ETFs within the meaning of securities legislation of certain provinces and territories of Canada.

See *“Organization and Management Details of the CI ETFs – Promoter”*.



### **Summary of Fees and Expenses**

The following table lists the fees and expenses payable by each CI ETF, and the fees and expenses that Units may have to pay if they invest in a CI ETF. Unitholders may have to pay some of these fees and expenses directly. Alternatively, a CI ETF may have to pay some of these fees and expenses, which will therefore reduce the value of an investment in that CI ETF.

<b>Type of Charge:</b>	<b>Description</b>
------------------------	--------------------

*Fees and Expenses Payable by a  
CI ETF*

**Management Fee:**

Each series of Units of a CI ETF pays an annual management fee (the “**Management Fee**”) to the Manager equal to a percentage of the NAV of that series of the CI ETF, calculated daily and payable monthly in arrears, plus applicable taxes.

The Management Fee payable by each CI ETF is disclosed in the CI ETF’s ETF profile attached as Schedule A to this prospectus.

The Manager may, at its discretion, agree to waive or charge a reduced fee as compared to the fee it would otherwise be entitled to receive from a CI ETF with respect to large investments in the CI ETF by Unitholders, including investments by other investment funds managed by the Manager. Such a reduction will be dependent upon a number of factors, including the amount invested, the total assets of the CI ETF under administration and the expected amount of account activity. In such cases, an amount equal to the difference between the fee otherwise chargeable and the waived or reduced fee will be distributed by the applicable CI ETF to the applicable Unitholders as management fee distributions.

See “*Fees and Expenses*” and “*Income Tax Considerations – Taxation of Holders*”.

**Operating Expenses:**

Except as noted below, in exchange for the Management Fee, the Manager is responsible for all costs and expenses of CGQD.

Despite the foregoing, the Manager is not responsible for the following costs and expenses of such CI ETF: the Management Fee, any reasonable expenses related to the implementation and ongoing operation of an independent review committee (“**IRC**”) under National Instrument 81-107 *Independent Review Committee for Investment Funds (“NI 81-107”)*, brokerage expenses and commissions, the costs of any futures contracts, swaps, forwards or other financial instruments, including derivatives, used to achieve the investment objectives of the CI ETF, income taxes, withholding taxes, any applicable provincial and federal sales, value added or goods and services taxes including taxes exigible under Part IX of the *Excise Tax Act* (Canada) and the regulations made thereunder (“**Sales Taxes**”), the costs of complying with any new governmental or regulatory requirement introduced after the CI ETF was established including, as applicable, any costs associated with the printing and distribution of any documents that the Canadian securities regulatory authorities require be sent or delivered to purchasers of Units of the CI ETF, any transaction costs incurred by the Custodian and any extraordinary expenses. The costs and expenses for which the Manager is responsible, in exchange for the Management Fee, include the fees payable to the Custodian, Registrar and Transfer Agent and TSX Trust Company, in its capacity as the plan agent for the Reinvestment Plan (the “**Plan Agent**”) and fees payable to other

service providers, including the Index Provider (as defined herein), retained by the Manager as described under “*Organization and Management Details of the CI ETFs – Duties and Services Provided by the Manager to the CI ETFs*”.

See “*Fees and Expenses*”.

**Administration Fees**

The Manager pays all Variable Operating Expenses (as defined herein) of CCBD, other than Certain ETF Costs (as defined herein), in exchange for the payment by the CI ETF of an Administration Fee (as defined herein) with respect to each series of the CI ETF.

See “*Fees and Expenses*”.

**Expenses of the Issue:**

Apart from the initial organization costs, all expenses related to the issuance of Units of a CI ETF shall be borne by that CI ETF unless otherwise waived or reimbursed by the Manager.

See “*Fees and Expenses*”.

*Fees and Expenses Payable Directly by Unitholders*

**Redemption fee:**

This fee, which is payable to the applicable CI ETF, does not apply to Unitholders who buy and sell their Units through the facilities of the TSX.

An amount as may be agreed to between the Manager and the Designated Broker or a Dealer of a CI ETF may be charged by the Manager at its discretion, on behalf of a CI ETF, to the Designated Broker and/or Dealers to offset certain transaction costs including brokerage expenses, commissions and other costs and expenses associated with the issue, exchange or redemption of Units of a CI ETF to or by such Designated Broker and/or Dealer. The current redemption fee of a CI ETF is available upon request.

See “*Exchange, Redemption and Switching of Units*”.

## OVERVIEW OF THE LEGAL STRUCTURE OF THE CI ETFS

Each CI ETF is a mutual fund for Canadian securities law purposes and is established under the laws of Ontario. The promoter, manager and trustee of each CI ETF is CI GAM, a registered portfolio manager and investment fund manager. The head office of CI GAM and the CI ETFs is located at 15 York Street, Second Floor, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 0A3. CI GAM is a wholly-owned subsidiary of CI Financial Corp., which is listed on the TSX.

CI GAM is the Portfolio Manager to the CI ETFs.

The full name under which each CI ETF exists and carries on business is disclosed on the front cover of this prospectus. The TSX ticker symbol and a description of any material amendments to the constating documents of each CI ETF are set out in the applicable ETF profile attached as Schedule A to this prospectus.

The CI ETFs exist pursuant to and are governed by the amended and restated declaration of trust for the CI ETFs, as supplemented, amended or amended and restated from time to time (the “**Declaration of Trust**”).

While each CI ETF is a mutual fund under the securities legislation of certain provinces and territories of Canada, certain CI ETFs are entitled to rely on exemptive relief from certain provisions of Canadian securities legislation applicable to conventional mutual funds. See “*Exemptions and Approvals*”.

## INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES

The investment objectives of an investment fund describe the fundamental nature or fundamental features of the investment fund, that distinguish it from other investment funds. For a description of the investment objectives of a particular CI ETF, please see the applicable ETF profile attached as Schedule A to this prospectus.

The fundamental investment objectives of a CI ETF may not be changed except with the approval of its Unitholders. See “*Unitholder Matters*”.

### Change in an Index

CI Global Quality Dividend Growth Index ETF (the “**Index ETF**”) has been designed to replicate or seek to track, to the extent reasonably possible, the performance of a benchmark or index or any successor thereto (an “**Index**”), net of expenses. The Manager may, in its discretion and subject to obtaining any required Unitholder approval, change an Index tracked by the Index ETF to another widely-recognized Index in order to provide Unitholders with substantially the same exposure to the asset class to which the Index ETF is currently exposed. If the Manager changes the Index, or any replacement Index, the Manager will, at least 30 days prior to the effective date of such change, notify Unitholders by way of a press release identifying the new Index, describing its Constituent Securities (as defined herein) and specifying the reasons for the change in the Index.

### Termination of an Index

The provider of an Index tracked by the Index ETF (the “**Index Provider**”) calculates, determines and maintains the Index. In the event that the Index Provider ceases to calculate an Index or the license agreement described under the heading “*Other Material Facts*” (the “**License Agreement**”) is terminated, the Manager may terminate the Index ETF on 60 days’ notice, change the investment objective of the Index ETF or seek to replicate an alternative Index (subject to Unitholder approval if required in accordance with the Declaration of Trust), or make such other arrangements as the Manager considers appropriate and in the best interests of Unitholders in the circumstances.

If an alternate Index is selected, the investment objective of the Index ETF shall be to replicate or seek to track, to the extent reasonably possible, the performance of such alternate Index, net of expenses. The Manager will notify Unitholders, which notice may be by way of press release, at least 30 days prior to the effective date of the selection of an alternate Index.

## Use of the Indexes

The Manager and the Index ETF are permitted to use the applicable Index provided by the Index Provider and to use certain trademarks in connection with the operation of the Index ETF pursuant to the License Agreement between the Manager and the Index Provider. The Manager and the Index ETF do not accept responsibility for or guarantee the accuracy or completeness of the Index or any data included in the Indexes.

## INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

### Index ETF

The investment strategy of the Index ETF is to invest in and hold, to the extent reasonably possible, the Constituent Securities of the applicable Index in substantially the same proportion as they are reflected in the applicable Index.

With respect to the Index ETF, the Manager may use a sampling strategy in selecting its investments to achieve its objective. Sampling means that the Manager will use quantitative analysis to select securities from the Index to obtain a representative sample of securities that resemble the Index in terms of key risk factors, performance attributes, industry weightings, market capitalization and other appropriate financial characteristics. The names and quantities of Constituent Securities selected using such sampling methodology will be based on a number of factors, including the asset base of the Index ETF and possibly the capital gain or loss position of a Constituent Security within the portfolio of the Index ETF.

“**Constituent Securities**” are the securities included in the investment portfolio or Index of the Index ETF from time to time, or where the Index ETF uses a representative “*sampling*” methodology, the securities included in the representative sample of issuers intended to replicate the Index as determined from time to time by the Manager or the Index Provider, as the case may be.

The Manager may hedge currency risk associated with an investment in a security acquired in lieu of a Constituent Security that is denominated in a different currency.

The portfolio of the Index ETF may, from time to time, also include a significant amount of cash and/or cash equivalents.

In the case of the Index ETF that uses a factor (e.g. ESG and dividends) in constructing an Index, the Manager is reliant on the methodology and decision-making of the relevant Index Provider for the securities included in the Index. A failure by the Index Provider to properly apply a factor, whether through error in the methodology or incomplete data regarding an issuer, could result in the Index ETF holding a security which does not meet the intended target factor. See “*Risk Factors – ETF-Specific Risk Factors – Factor-Based Investment Strategy Risk*” for more information.

### **Sampling**

In accordance with applicable securities legislation, including National Instrument 81-102 *Investment Funds* (“**NI 81-102**”), and as an alternative to or in conjunction with investing in and holding the Constituent Securities of the applicable Index, the Index ETF may also invest in securities other than Constituent Securities, including ETFs, mutual funds or other public investment funds or derivative instruments (“**Other Securities**”), to obtain exposure to the performance of the Index in a manner that is consistent with the investment objective and investment strategies of the Index ETF, provided that where the Index ETF invests in another investment fund, no management fees or incentive fees are payable by the Index ETF that, to a reasonable person, would duplicate a fee payable by such other investment fund for the same service.

There may be instances in which the Manager chooses to overweight or underweight a Constituent Security or to purchase or sell securities that do not constitute Constituent Securities but which the Manager believes are appropriate substitutes for one or more Constituent Securities because they have economic characteristics that are substantially similar to those of the Constituent Securities or possibly the capital gain or loss position of a Constituent Security within the portfolio of the Index ETF. In addition, the Index ETF may sell Constituent Securities in anticipation of their removal from the applicable Index and may purchase securities in anticipation of their addition to the Index.

### ***Rebalancing Events***

Whenever the Index Provider rebalances or adjusts an Index, including by adding securities to or subtracting securities from the Index or, if applicable, whenever the Manager determines that there should be a change to the representative sample of the Index, the Index ETF may acquire and/or dispose of the appropriate number of securities through the applicable Designated Broker or Dealers in the open market.

### ***Actions Affecting Constituent Securities***

From time to time, certain corporate or other actions may be taken or proposed by an issuer included in a portfolio or Index of the Index ETF (a “**Constituent Issuer**”) or a third party that could affect a Constituent Security of the Index. Examples of such actions would be if a takeover bid or an issuer bid is made for a Constituent Security, or if a special dividend is paid on a Constituent Security. In each such case, the Manager, in its discretion, will determine what steps the relevant Index ETF will take to address the action, if any. In exercising such discretion, the Manager will generally take those steps necessary to ensure that such Index ETF continues to seek to track the applicable Index, to the extent reasonably possible and before fees and expenses.

### **Active ETF**

The investment strategy of CCBD (the “**Active ETF**”) is to invest in and hold a portfolio of securities selected by the Portfolio Manager in order to achieve its investment objective. The Active ETF may invest in various securities and instruments which may include, but are not limited to, debt securities, equity securities, equity and equity related securities, futures contracts and ETFs. Equity related securities may include, but are not limited to, convertible debt, Income Trust (as defined herein) units, single issuer equity options, preferred shares and warrants. If market conditions require, in order to preserve capital, the Active ETF may seek to invest a substantial proportion of its assets in cash and cash equivalents.

The Active ETF may also invest in American Depositary Receipts (“**ADRs**”), American Depositary Shares (“**ADSs**”), Global Depositary Receipts (“**GDRs**”) or International Depositary Receipts (“**IDRs**”), each of which is a type of negotiable financial security that is traded on a local stock exchange but represent a security that is issued by a foreign publicly-listed company. Since these securities trade in local markets and are therefore available for trading during North American trading hours, it may be more efficient for the Portfolio Manager to gain exposure to the underlying foreign equity securities it wishes to hold in its portfolio through investments in ADRs, ADSs, GDRs or IDRs representing the securities of these issuers.

“**Income Trust**” means a fund, trust, limited partnership, corporation or other entity, the securities of which are listed on a stock exchange or traded on a stock market, structured to own debt and/or equity of an underlying company or partnership, or a royalty in revenues generated by the assets thereof, which carries on an active business including royalty trusts, income funds, certain limited partnerships, certain corporations and other income vehicles including, without limitation, securities of an issuer that are typically issued in securities comprised of a dividend-bearing common share and a promissory note, the two components of which, after an initial period during which separation is prohibited, can be split and traded separately, provided that the determination by the Manager that an issuer of securities is an Income Trust shall be conclusive for all purposes herein.

### **General Investment Strategies for All CI ETFs**

General investment strategies employed by all CI ETFs are described below. To the extent that there is a conflict between the general investment strategies described below and the investment strategies of a particular CI ETF described in the applicable ETF profile attached as Schedule A to this prospectus, the description in the ETF profile shall prevail. For a description of the investment strategies of a particular CI ETF, please see the applicable ETF profile attached as Schedule A to this prospectus.

### ***Investment in Other Investment Funds***

In accordance with applicable securities legislation, including any exemptions obtained therefrom, and as an alternative to or in conjunction with investing in and holding securities directly, a CI ETF may also invest in one or more other investment funds, including investment funds managed by the Manager (each, an “**Other Fund**”), provided that no management fees or incentive fees are payable by the CI ETF that, to a reasonable person, would

duplicate a fee payable by the Other Fund for the same service. A CI ETF's allocation to investments in other investment funds, if any, will vary from time to time depending on the relative size and liquidity of the investment fund and the ability of the Portfolio Manager of the CI ETF to identify appropriate investment funds that are consistent with the CI ETF's investment objectives and strategies.

The CI ETFs have obtained an exemption from certain provisions of NI 81-102 in order to permit each CI ETF to invest in certain foreign ETFs, as well as other collective investment funds managed by the Manager, subject to conditions. Please see "*Exemptions and Approvals*" for more details.

### ***Use of Derivative Instruments***

A CI ETF may use derivative instruments to reduce transaction costs and increase the liquidity and efficiency of trading, in accordance with the CI ETF's investment restrictions. A CI ETF may, from time to time, use derivatives to hedge its exposure to securities.

A CI ETF may invest in or use derivative instruments, including futures contracts, forward contracts and swaps, provided that the use of such derivative instruments is in compliance with NI 81-102 or the appropriate regulatory exemptions have been obtained, and is consistent with the investment objective and strategy of the CI ETF.

The Manager expects that a CI ETF will not use derivative instruments for non-hedging purposes in a taxation year of a CI ETF.

A "**derivative**" is an instrument, agreement or security, the market price, value or payment obligations of which is derived from, referenced to or based on an underlying interest.

A "**forward contract**" is an agreement between two parties to buy or sell an asset at a specified point of time in the future at a predetermined price.

"**Futures contracts**" are standardized contracts entered into on domestic or foreign exchanges which call for the future delivery of specified quantities of various assets such as stocks, bonds, agricultural commodities, industrial commodities, currencies, financial instruments, energy products or metals at a specified time and place. The terms and conditions of futures contracts of a particular commodity are standardized and as such are not subject to any negotiation between the buyer and seller.

A "**swap**" is a financial derivative contract in which two counterparties agree to exchange cash flows determined with reference to prices of currencies, indexes or interest rates, according to predetermined rules. At inception, this instrument typically has zero market value, but as market prices change the swap acquires value.

### ***Currency Hedging***

In the event that a CI ETF invests in securities that are denominated in a currency other than the CI ETF's base currency ("**foreign currency**"), the CI ETF may enter into one or more currency forward agreements that seek to hedge the foreign currency risk associated with such an investment. At the discretion of the Portfolio Manager, a CI ETF may choose to enter into currency forward agreements to hedge all or a portion of the value of the CI ETF's foreign currency exposure back to the CI ETF's base currency. All such currency forward agreements will be entered into in compliance with NI 81-102 with financial institutions that have a "*designated rating*" as defined in NI 81-102. Hedging currency exposure to reduce the impact of fluctuations in exchange rates is intended to reduce the direct exposure to foreign currency risk for Unitholders.

Moreover, the currency hedging mandate applicable to a particular series of Units shall not be changed by the Manager without first obtaining the approval of Unitholders of the affected series of Units. The currency hedging strategies employed by a particular CI ETF are described in the applicable ETF profile attached as Schedule A to this prospectus.

### ***Securities Lending, Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Transactions***

A CI ETF may enter into securities lending transactions, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions in accordance with NI 81-102 to earn additional income for the CI ETF. The Manager has entered into a written securities lending authorization agreement (the "**Securities Lending Agreement**") with its sub-custodian, the Lending Agent and certain of its affiliates, pursuant to which the Lending Agent's agent, CIBC Mellon Global Securities

Services Company Inc., administers securities lending transactions for the CI ETFs. The Lending Agent is not an affiliate or an associate of the Manager. The Securities Lending Agreement complies with the applicable provisions of NI 81-102 and all securities loans must qualify as “*securities lending arrangements*” for the purposes of the Tax Act.

The Manager manages the risks associated with securities lending by a CI ETF by requiring the Lending Agent to, among other things: (a) enter into securities lending transactions with borrowers selected by the Lending Agent on a basis of certain creditworthiness standards applied by the Lending Agent; (b) maintain appropriate internal controls and procedures which include, as applicable, transaction and credit limits for borrowers; (c) establish daily the market value of both the securities loaned by a CI ETF under a securities lending transaction and the collateral held by the CI ETF; (d) if on any day the market value of the collateral held by a CI ETF is less than 102% of the market value of the borrowed securities, request that the borrower provide additional collateral to the CI ETF to make up the shortfall; and (e) ensure that the collateral to be delivered to a CI ETF is one or more of cash (if agreed to by the Manager and the applicable lending agent), qualified securities or securities immediately convertible into, or exchangeable for, securities of the same issuer, class or type, and same term, if applicable, as the securities being loaned by the CI ETF.

The Manager reviews its written policies and procedures at least annually to ensure that the risks associated with securities lending transactions are being properly managed. The Lending Agent reviews its written policies and procedures at least annually. The Lending Agent employs a risk management framework of counterparty limits and stringent collateral guidelines, including counterparty and program minimums and maximums for various security classes. Acceptable counterparties, counterparty limits and collateral guidelines are reviewed and amended as dictated by market conditions. At present, there are no simulations used to test the portfolios under stress conditions to measure risk in connection with the use of securities lending transactions.

#### **Short Selling Strategies**

Certain CI ETFs may engage in short selling in compliance with NI 81-102 in order to manage volatility or enhance the performance of the CI ETF in declining or volatile markets. Short selling is an investment strategy whereby a CI ETF sells a security that it does not own on the basis that the Portfolio Manager believes that the security is overvalued and that its market value will decline. The resulting trade creates a “*short position*” which will create a profit for the CI ETF if the market value of the security does, in fact, decline. A successful short strategy will allow a CI ETF to subsequently purchase the security (and thereby repay its “*short position*”) at a price that is lower than the price the CI ETF received for selling the securities, thereby creating a profit for the CI ETF.

In periods of little or negative corporate earnings growth and/or extreme market valuations, and in other circumstances when it appears likely that the market price of a particular security will decrease, short selling provides an opportunity for a CI ETF to control volatility and possibly enhance performance. The Portfolio Manager is of the view that a CI ETF can benefit from the implementation and execution of a controlled and limited short selling strategy. This strategy would operate as a complement to a CI ETF’s primary strategy of purchasing securities with the expectation that they will appreciate in market value. Risks associated with short selling are managed by adhering to certain stringent controls.

#### **Covered Call Option Writing Strategies of Certain CI ETFs**

Certain CI ETFs may engage in covered call option writing strategies. The ETF profile for a CI ETF attached as Schedule A to this prospectus will identify whether the CI ETF engages in covered call option writing strategies.

Call options sold by a CI ETF may be either options traded on a Canadian or U.S. stock exchange or “*over-the-counter*” options sold pursuant to an agreement with a counterparty with a “*designated rating*” as defined in NI 81-102.

The Portfolio Manager intends to close out any outstanding options that are in the money prior to their expiry date to avoid having the CI ETF’s portfolio securities called away pursuant to the terms of the option, but may allow portfolio securities to be called, at its discretion. The Portfolio Manager may decide, in its discretion, not to sell call options on any CI ETF portfolio issuer in any month if it determines that conditions render it impracticable or undesirable to do so.

A CI ETF may close out options in advance of the taxation year-end to reduce the likelihood that gains distributed in any year are reversed in a subsequent year. A CI ETF may also sell portfolio securities that are in a loss position to reduce the capital gain that would otherwise be payable by the CI ETF by way of a special distribution in a particular calendar year in which the taxation year ends where the Manager determines that it is in the best interest of the CI ETF to do so.

The writing of call options by a CI ETF will involve the selling of call options in respect of approximately 25% (determined at the time of writing) of the securities of each issuer, or each issuer as part of a larger basket, in such CI ETF's portfolio. The Manager may, from time-to-time and in its discretion, sell index call options instead of individual stock options, if it deems such index options to be an appropriate substitute. Such call options may be either exchange-traded options or over-the-counter options. Because call options will be written only in respect of securities that are in a CI ETF's portfolio and because the investment criteria of each CI ETF prohibit the sale of securities subject to an outstanding option, the call options will be covered at all times. If the option is denominated in U.S. dollars, the applicable CI ETF may hedge its exposure to U.S. dollars back to Canadian dollars.

The holder of a call option purchased from a CI ETF will have the option, exercisable during a specific time period or at expiry, to purchase the securities underlying the option from the CI ETF at the strike price per security. By selling call options, the CI ETFs will receive option premiums, which are generally paid within one business day of the writing of the option. If at any time during the term of a call option or at expiry, the market price of the underlying securities is above the strike price, depending on the terms of the option the holder of the option may exercise the option and the CI ETF would be obligated to sell the securities to the holder at the strike price per security. Each CI ETF intends to repurchase a call option which is in-the-money by paying the market value of the call option but, at the Manager's discretion, may allow CI ETF portfolio securities to be called. If, however, the option is out-of-the-money at expiration of the call option, the holder of the option will likely not exercise the option and the option will expire. In each case, the applicable CI ETF will retain the option premium.

The amount of option premium depends upon, among other factors, the expected volatility of the price of the underlying security. The higher the volatility, the higher the option premium. In addition, the amount of the option premium will depend upon the difference between the strike price of the option and the market price of the underlying security at the time the option is written. The smaller the positive difference (or the larger the negative difference), the more likely it is that the option will become in-the-money during the term and, accordingly, the greater the option premium. The Manager intends that the options sold by each CI ETF will be sold at a strike price which is "*at-the-money*" (that is at or close to the current market price of the securities in the applicable CI ETF portfolio), but may sell options, on behalf of the CI ETF, in respect of the portfolio securities that are "*out-of-the-money*" or "*in-the-money*" at its discretion.

**If a call option is written on a security (or a Basket of Securities) in a CI ETF's portfolio, the amounts that the applicable CI ETF will be able to realize on the security (or Basket of Securities) during the term of the call option will be limited to the distributions received during such period plus an amount equal to the sum of the strike price and the premium received from writing the option. In essence, CI ETFs forgo potential returns resulting from any price appreciation of the security underlying the option above the strike price because the security will be called away or the applicable CI ETF will pay to close out the option by repurchasing the option at the then current market price of the option. The current market price of an in-the-money option may exceed the premium received when the at-the-market option was sold.**

The use of call options may have the effect of limiting or reducing the total returns of a CI ETF, particularly in a rising market, since the premiums associated with writing covered call options may be outweighed by the cost of closing out outstanding options. However, the Portfolio Manager believes that in a slightly rising, flat or downward trending market, a portfolio that is subject to covered call option writing will generally provide higher relative returns and lower volatility than one on which no options are written.



## OVERVIEW OF THE SECTORS THAT THE CI ETFS INVEST IN

For a description of the sectors in which a particular CI ETF invests, please see the applicable ETF profile attached as Schedule A to this prospectus. Please also see “*Investment Objectives*” and “*Investment Strategies*” for additional information on the sectors applicable to each CI ETF.

## INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

Subject to exemptive relief that has been obtained or will be obtained or has been applied for, each CI ETF is subject to certain investment restrictions and practices contained in Canadian securities legislation, including NI 81-102, which are designed in part to ensure that the investments of the CI ETF are diversified and relatively liquid and to ensure its proper administration. The investment restrictions and practices applicable to a CI ETF which are contained in Canadian securities legislation, including NI-81-102, may not be deviated from without an exemption from the Canadian securities regulatory authorities having jurisdiction over the CI ETF. See “*Exemptions and Approvals*”.

### Tax Related Investment Restrictions Applicable to All CI ETFS

A CI ETF will not make an investment or conduct any activity that would result in the CI ETF (i) failing to qualify as a “*unit trust*” or “*mutual fund trust*” within the meaning of the Tax Act or (ii) being subject to the tax for “*SIFT trusts*” for purposes of the Tax Act. In addition, a CI ETF will not (i) make or hold any investment in property that would be “*taxable Canadian property*” (if the definition of such term in the Tax Act were read without reference to paragraph (b) thereof) if more than 10% of the CI ETF’s property consisted of such property; (ii) invest in or hold (a) securities of or an interest in any non-resident entity, an interest in or a right or option to acquire such property, or an interest in a partnership which holds any such property if the CI ETF would be required to include significant amounts in income pursuant to section 94.1 of the Tax Act, (b) an interest in a trust (or a partnership which holds such an interest) which would require the CI ETF to report significant amounts of income in connection with such interest pursuant to the rules in section 94.2 of the Tax Act, or (c) any interest in a non-resident trust other than an “*exempt foreign trust*” for the purposes of section 94 of the Tax Act (or a partnership which holds such an interest); (iii) invest in any security that would be a “*tax shelter investment*” within the meaning of section 143.2 of the Tax Act; or (iv) invest in any security of an issuer that would be a “*foreign affiliate*” of the CI ETF for purposes of the Tax Act.

In addition, a CI ETF may not enter into any arrangement (including the acquisition of securities for its portfolio) where the result is a “*dividend rental arrangement*” for the purposes of the Tax Act, and a CI ETF may not engage in securities lending that does not constitute a “*securities lending arrangement*” for purposes of the Tax Act.

Investment restrictions, including additional tax-related investment restrictions specific to a particular CI ETF (if any) are described in the applicable ETF profile attached as Schedule A to this prospectus.

## FEES AND EXPENSES

### Fees and Expenses Payable by the CI ETFS

#### **Management Fees**

Each series of Units of a CI ETF pays an annual Management Fee to the Manager equal to a percentage of the NAV of that series, calculated daily and payable monthly in arrears, plus applicable taxes.

The Management Fee compensates the Manager for services it provides to a CI ETF including, without limitation and as applicable: investment advisory and portfolio management services, implementation of the CI ETF’s investment strategies, negotiating contracts with certain third-party service providers, including, but not limited to, index providers, investment managers, custodians, registrars, transfer agents, auditors and printers; authorizing the payment of operating expenses incurred on behalf of the CI ETF; maintaining certain accounting and financial records; calculating the amount and determining the frequency of distributions by the CI ETF; ensuring that Unitholders are provided with financial statements and other reports as are required from time to time by applicable law; ensuring

that the CI ETF complies with all other regulatory requirements including continuous disclosure obligations under applicable securities laws; administering purchases, redemptions and other transactions in Units; and arranging for any payments required upon termination of a CI ETF. In respect of the Index ETF, the Management Fee also remunerates the Manager for taking the responsibility of certain operating expenses of the Index ETF. For the Management Fee payable by a particular CI ETF, please see the applicable ETF profile attached as Schedule A to this prospectus.

### ***Management Fee Distributions***

To encourage very large investments in a CI ETF, and to ensure the Management Fee is competitive for these investments, the Manager may at its discretion agree to waive or charge a reduced fee as compared to the fee it otherwise would be entitled to receive from the CI ETF with respect to investments by Unitholders that hold, on average during any period specified by the Manager from time to time, Units of the CI ETF having a specified aggregate value, including investments by other investment funds managed by the Manager. Such a reduction will be dependent upon a number of factors, including the amount invested, the total assets of the CI ETF under administration and the expected amount of account activity. An amount equal to the difference between the fee otherwise chargeable and the waived or reduced fee of the applicable CI ETF will be distributed by the CI ETF, at the discretion of the Manager, to those Unitholders as management fee distributions (a “**Management Fee Distribution**”).

The availability and amount of Management Fee Distributions with respect to Units of a CI ETF will be determined by the Manager. Management Fee Distributions for a CI ETF will generally be calculated and applied based on a Unitholder’s average holdings of Units of the CI ETF over each applicable period as specified by the Manager from time to time. Management Fee Distributions will be available only to beneficial owners of Units of a CI ETF and not to the holdings of Units of the CI ETF by dealers, brokers or other participants in CDS that hold Units of the CI ETF on behalf of beneficial owners (“**CDS Participants**”). Management Fee Distributions will be paid first out of net income of the CI ETF then out of capital gains of the CI ETF and thereafter out of capital. In order to receive a Management Fee Distribution for any applicable period, a beneficial owner of Units of a CI ETF must submit a claim for a Management Fee Distribution that is verified by a CDS Participant on the beneficial owner’s behalf and provide the Manager with such further information as the Manager may require in accordance with the terms and procedures established by the Manager from time to time.

The Manager reserves the right to discontinue or change Management Fee Distributions at any time. The income tax consequences of Management Fee Distributions made by a CI ETF generally will be borne by the Unitholders of the CI ETF receiving these distributions.

### ***Operating Expenses***

Except as noted below, in exchange for the Management Fee, the Manager is responsible for all costs and expenses of CGQD.

Despite the foregoing, the Manager is not responsible for the following costs and expenses of such CI ETF: the Management Fee, any reasonable expenses related to the implementation and ongoing operation of an IRC under NI 81-107, brokerage expenses and commissions, the costs of any futures contracts, swaps, forwards or other financial instruments used to achieve the investment objectives of the CI ETF, income taxes, withholding taxes, any applicable Sales Taxes, the costs of complying with any new governmental or regulatory requirement introduced after the CI ETF was established including, as applicable, any costs associated with the printing and distribution of any documents that the Canadian securities regulatory authorities require be sent or delivered to purchasers of Units of the CI ETF, any transaction costs incurred by the Custodian, and any extraordinary expenses. The costs and expenses for which the Manager is responsible, in exchange for the Management Fee, include the fees payable to the Custodian, the Registrar and Transfer Agent and the Plan Agent, and fees payable to other service providers, including the Index Provider, retained by the Manager as described under “*Organization and Management Details of the CI ETFs – Duties and Services Provided by the Manager to the CI ETFs*”.

### **Administration Fees**

The Manager pays all operating expenses of CCBD (the “**Variable Operating Expenses**”), other than certain expenses described below as “**Certain ETF Costs**” (as defined below), in exchange for the payment by CCBD of a fixed rate administration fee (the “**Administration Fee**”) with respect to each series of the CI ETF.

The Variable Operating Expenses paid by the Manager of the CI ETF include, but are not limited to, audit fees; fees payable to third party service providers; trustee and custodial expenses; valuation, accounting and record keeping costs; legal expenses; prospectus preparation and filing expenses; costs associated with delivering documents to Unitholders; listing fees and expenses and other administrative expenses and costs incurred in connection with continuous public filing requirements; costs and expenses of preparing financial and other reports; fees, costs and expenses associated with compliance with existing governmental and regulatory requirements (imposed prior to the time of the CI ETF’s listing (the “**Effective Date**”)); CDS fees; Unitholder reports and servicing costs; registrar and transfer agent fees; fees and expenses of the members of the IRC; expenses related to compliance with NI 81-107; and fees and expenses relating to the voting of proxies by a third party.

“**Certain ETF Costs**”, which are payable by the CI ETF, are (a) borrowing and interest costs incurred by each of the CI ETF from time to time; (b) investor meeting costs (as permitted by Canadian securities regulations); (c) fees, costs and expenses associated with compliance with any changes to existing governmental and regulatory requirements or new requirements (imposed on or after the Effective Date); (d) any new types of costs, expenses or fees not incurred prior to the Effective Date, including those arising from new governmental or regulatory requirements relating to operating expenses, or related to those external services that were not commonly charged in the Canadian mutual fund industry as of the Effective Date; and (e) operating expenses considered outside of the normal course of operations of the CI ETF (on or after the Effective Date).

For greater certainty, the Manager will bear all taxes (such as Sales Taxes) charged to the Manager for providing the goods, services and facilities included in the Variable Operating Expenses. However, fees charged directly to investors are not included in the Variable Operating Expenses.

This CI ETF is responsible for the payment of its transaction costs, which include brokerage fees, spread, brokerage commissions and all other transaction fees, including the costs of derivatives and foreign exchange, as applicable (“**Transaction Costs**”). For greater certainty, in respect of a hedged series (each a “**Hedged Series**”), such as the Hedged Common Units or Hedged Units, such series is responsible for its own hedging transactions and the costs and gains or losses of such hedging transactions will be attributable and accrue solely to the particular hedged series. Transaction Costs are not considered to be operating expenses and are not part of the management expense ratio of a series of a CI ETF.

Administration Fees are calculated and accrued daily and payable monthly in arrears, based on the NAV of each series of the CI ETF, and are subject to applicable taxes. The Administration Fee rate for the CI ETF is set out below:

<b>Name of CI ETF</b>	<b>Series</b>	<b>Ticker</b>	<b>Administration Fee</b>
CI U.S. Aggregate Bond Covered Call ETF	Hedged Common Units	CCBD	0.05%

The Manager may, in some cases or in respect of certain series, waive all or a portion of a CI ETF’s or series’ administration fee. The decision to waive administration fees is at the Manager’s discretion and may continue indefinitely or be terminated at any time without notice to Unitholders.

### **Expenses of the Issue**

Apart from the initial organization costs, all expenses related to the issuance of Units are borne by the CI ETFs unless otherwise waived or reimbursed by the Manager.

### **Fees and Expenses Payable Directly by the Unitholders**

#### **Redemption Fee**

This fee, which is payable to the applicable CI ETF, does not apply to Unitholders who buy and sell their Units through the facilities of the TSX.

An amount as may be agreed to between the Manager and the Designated Broker or a Dealer of a CI ETF may be charged by the Manager at its discretion, on behalf of a CI ETF, to the Designated Broker and/or Dealers to offset certain transaction costs including brokerage expenses, commissions and other costs and expenses associated with the issue, exchange or redemption of Units of a CI ETF to or by such Designated Broker and/or Dealer. The current redemption fee of a CI ETF is available upon request. Please see “*Exchange, Redemption and Switching of Units*”.

## **RISK FACTORS**

In addition to the considerations set out elsewhere in this prospectus, below are certain risks relating to an investment in Units of a CI ETF which prospective investors should consider before purchasing such Units.

The CI ETFs are subject to certain risks, which are described below. Except as noted below, the risk factors described under the subheading “*General Risk Factors*” below are risk factors that are relevant to each CI ETF, whereas the risk factors described under “*ETF-Specific Risk Factors*” below (the “**ETF-Specific Risk Factors**”) are relevant to one or more (but not all) CI ETFs. For a list of which ETF-Specific Risk Factors apply to a particular CI ETF, please see the applicable ETF profile attached as Schedule A to this prospectus.

Each CI ETF that invests in securities that are denominated in a currency other than the CI ETF’s base currency is subject to “*Currency Exposure Risk*”, and to the extent that the CI ETF uses currency hedges to offset such risk, it is also subject to “*Currency Hedging Risk*”.

Each CI ETF that offers a Hedged Series is also subject to “*Hedged Series Risk*”.

### **General Risk Factors**

#### ***Absence of an Active Market for the Units and Lack of Operating History Risk***

Each CI ETF is a newly established investment trust with no operating history. Although the Units of the CI ETFs may be listed on the TSX, there can be no assurance that an active public market for the Units will develop or be sustained.

#### ***Capital Depletion Risk***

A CI ETF may make distributions comprised in whole or in part, of return of capital. A return of capital distribution (**being a distribution in excess of the CI ETF’s income generated**) is a return of a portion of an investor’s original investment and may, over time, result in the return of the entire amount of the original investment to the investor. This distribution should not be confused with yield or income generated by the CI ETF. Return of capital distributions will reduce the CI ETF’s NAV, which could reduce the CI ETF’s ability to generate future income. You should not draw any conclusion about the CI ETF’s investment performance from the amount of this distribution.

#### ***Cease Trading of Securities Risk***

If the securities of an issuer included in the portfolio of a CI ETF are cease-traded by order of the relevant Canadian securities regulatory authority or are halted from trading by the relevant stock exchange, the CI ETF may halt trading in its securities. Accordingly, securities of the CI ETFs bear the risk of cease trading orders against all issuers whose securities are included in its portfolio, not just one. If portfolio securities of a CI ETF are cease-traded by order of a Canadian securities regulatory authority, if normal trading of such securities is suspended on the relevant exchange, or if for any reason it is likely there will be no closing bid price for such securities, the CI ETF may suspend the right to redeem securities for cash, subject to any required prior regulatory approval. If the right to redeem securities for cash is suspended, the CI ETF may return redemption requests to Unitholders who have submitted them. If securities are cease-traded, they may not be delivered on an exchange of a PNU for a Basket of Securities until such time as the cease-trade order is lifted.

#### ***Corresponding NAV Risk***

The Units of the CI ETFs may trade below, at, or above their respective NAVs per Unit, and the closing trading price of the Units may differ from its NAV. The NAV per Unit of a CI ETF will fluctuate with changes in the market value of the CI ETF’s holdings. Whether Unitholders of a CI ETF will realize gains or losses upon a sale of Units will depend not upon the NAV but entirely upon whether the market price of Units at the time of sale is above or below the

Unitholder's purchase price for the Units. The market price of the Units of a CI ETF will be determined by factors in addition to NAV such as relative supply of and demand for the Units in the market, general market and economic conditions, and other factors. However, given that Dealers may subscribe for or exchange a PNU of a CI ETF at the applicable NAV per Unit, the Manager expects that large discounts or premiums to the NAV per Unit of the CI ETFs should not be sustained.

#### ***Currency Exposure Risk***

When a CI ETF buys an investment priced in a currency other than the CI ETF's base currency ("**foreign currency**") and the exchange rate between the base currency of the CI ETF and the foreign currency changes unfavourably, it could reduce the value of the CI ETF's investment, to the extent that the CI ETF has not hedged against such event. Of course, changes in the exchange rate can also increase the value of an investment. For example, if the U.S. dollar falls in value relative to the Canadian dollar, a U.S. dollar-denominated investment will be worth less for a CI ETF based in Canadian dollars. On the other hand, if the U.S. dollar rises in value relative to the Canadian dollar, a U.S. dollar-denominated investment will be worth more for a CI ETF based in Canadian dollars.

As a portion of the CI ETF's portfolio may be invested in securities traded in currencies other than the base currency of a series of the CI ETF, the NAV of the series of the CI ETF, when measured in the base currency, will, to the extent this has not been hedged against, be affected by changes in the value of the foreign currencies relative to the base currency. Further, a series of the CI ETF may not be fully hedged or hedged at all. Accordingly, no assurance can be given that the CI ETF's portfolio will not be adversely impacted by changes in foreign exchange rates or other factors.

#### ***Currency Hedging Risk***

The use of currency hedges by a CI ETF, if used, or a Hedged Series, involves special risks, including the possible default by the other party to the transaction, illiquidity and, to the extent the Manager's assessment of certain market movements is incorrect, the risk that the use of hedges could result in losses greater than if the hedging had not been used. Hedging arrangements may have the effect of limiting or reducing the total returns to a CI ETF if the Manager's expectations concerning future events or market conditions prove to be incorrect. In addition, the costs associated with a hedging program may outweigh the benefits of the arrangements in such circumstances.

#### ***Cyber Security Risk***

With the increased use of technologies, such as the Internet, to conduct business, the CI ETFs are susceptible to operational, information security, and related risks through breaches in cyber security. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. Cyber-attacks include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems (e.g. through "hacking" or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. Cyber-attacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (i.e. efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). Cyber incidents affecting the CI ETFs, the Manager or the CI ETFs' service providers (including, but not limited to, the CI ETFs' custodian) have the ability to cause disruptions and impact each of their respective business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, interference with the calculation of the NAV of a CI ETF, impediments to trading the portfolio securities of a CI ETF, the inability to process transactions in Units, including redemptions of Units, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs associated with the implementation of any corrective measures. Similar adverse consequences could result from cyber incidents affecting the issuers of securities in which a CI ETF invests and counterparties with which a CI ETF or underlying fund engages in transactions.

The Manager has established risk management systems designed to reduce the risks to the CI ETFs associated with cyber security. However, there is no guarantee that such efforts will succeed. Furthermore, the Manager and the CI ETFs cannot control the cyber security plans and systems of the CI ETFs' service providers, the issuers of securities in which a CI ETF invests, the counterparties with which a CI ETF engages in transactions, or any other third parties whose operations may affect a CI ETF or its Unitholders.

### ***Derivatives Risk***

A CI ETF may use various hedging transactions and may purchase and sell derivative instruments. A CI ETF's use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in loans and other traditional investments. Hedging with derivatives may not always be successful and could limit a CI ETF's ability to participate in increases in the value of the CI ETF's portfolio assets that are being hedged.

Amounts paid by the CI ETF as premiums and cash or other assets held in margin accounts are not otherwise available to the CI ETF for investment purposes and the CI ETF will incur trading costs, including trading commissions and option premiums in connection with transactions in derivatives.

The use of derivatives does not guarantee that there will not be a loss or that there will be a gain. Further, when a CI ETF invests in a derivative instrument, it could lose more than the principal amount invested. The following are some examples of the risks associated with the use of derivatives by a CI ETF:

- in the case of over-the-counter options and forward contracts, there is no guarantee that a market will exist for these investments when a CI ETF wants to close out its position; in the case of exchange-traded options and futures contracts, there may be a risk of a lack of liquidity when a CI ETF wants to close out its position;
- futures exchanges may impose daily trading limits on certain derivatives, which could prevent the CI ETF from closing out its position;
- if the other party to the derivative, in the case of over-the-counter transactions, is unable to fulfil its obligations, a CI ETF could experience a loss or fail to realize a gain;
- if a CI ETF has an open position in an options, futures or forward contract with a dealer who goes bankrupt, the CI ETF could experience a loss and, for an open futures contract, a loss of margin deposits with that dealer;
- if a derivative is based on a market index and trading is halted on a substantial number of securities in the index, or if there is a change in the composition of the index, it could have an adverse effect on the derivative;
- there may be mispricing or improper valuation and changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index;
- the Tax Act or its interpretation may change in respect of the income tax treatment of derivatives; and
- amounts paid by a CI ETF as premiums and cash or other assets held in margin accounts are not otherwise available to the CI ETF for investment purposes and the CI ETF will incur trading costs, including trading commissions and option premiums in connection with transactions in derivatives.

In addition, the use of futures contracts and options is a highly specialized activity which involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions, and there can be no guarantee that their use will increase a CI ETF's return or successfully hedge its currency exposure. While the use of these instruments by a CI ETF may reduce certain risks associated with owning its portfolio securities, these techniques themselves entail certain other risks including lowering the CI ETF's return. Certain strategies limit a CI ETF's possibilities to realize gains, as well as its exposure to losses. A CI ETF could also experience losses if the prices of its options and futures positions were poorly correlated with the currencies being hedged, or if it could not close out its positions because of an illiquid secondary market. In addition, a CI ETF will incur transaction costs, including trading commissions and option premiums, in connection with its futures and options transactions. Futures markets are highly volatile and are influenced by numerous factors, such as changing supply and demand relationships, governmental programs and policies, national and international political and economic events, and changes in rates and prices. In addition, because of the low margin deposits required in futures trading, a high degree of leverage is typical of a futures trading account. As a result, a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in substantial losses to the trader. Futures trading may also be illiquid. Certain futures exchanges do not permit trading

in particular contracts at prices that represent a fluctuation in price during a single day's trading beyond certain specified limits. If prices fluctuate during a single day's trading beyond those limits (which conditions have in the past sometimes lasted for several days in certain contracts) the trader could be prevented from promptly liquidating unfavourable positions and thus be subject to substantial losses.

***Designated Broker/Dealer Risk***

As a CI ETF will only issue Units directly to the applicable Designated Broker (as defined herein) and Dealers, in the event that a purchasing Designated Broker or Dealer is unable to meet its settlement obligations, the resulting costs and losses incurred will be borne by the CI ETF.

Furthermore, in the event that one or more Designated Brokers or Dealers that have substantial interests in Units of a CI ETF withdraw from participation, the liquidity of the Units of the CI ETF will likely decrease which could adversely affect the market price of the Units and result in Unitholders incurring a loss on their investment.

***Early Closing Risk***

Unanticipated early closings of a stock exchange on which securities held by a CI ETF are listed may result in the CI ETF being unable to sell or buy securities on that day. If the TSX closes early on a day when a CI ETF needs to execute a high volume of securities trades late in a day on which a session of the TSX is held (each, a "**Trading Day**"), the CI ETF may incur substantial trading losses.

***Exchange Risk***

In the event that the TSX closes on any day that it is normally open for trading, Unitholders of the CI ETFs will be unable to purchase or sell Units of the CI ETFs on the TSX until it reopens and there is a possibility that, at the same time and for the same reason, the exchange and redemption of Units may be suspended until the TSX reopens.

***Fund of Funds Investment Risk***

As permitted by securities legislation or an exemption therefrom, a CI ETF may invest in other ETFs, mutual funds, closed-end funds or public investment funds as part of its investment strategy. If a CI ETF invests in such underlying funds, its investment performance may largely depend on the investment performance of the underlying funds in which it invests. In doing so, the risks associated with investing in that CI ETF include the risks associated with the securities in which the underlying fund invests, along with the other risks of the underlying fund. There can be no assurance that any use of such multi-layered fund-of-fund structures will result in any gains for a CI ETF. In addition, the Manager could allocate an underlying fund's assets in a manner that results in that fund underperforming relative to its peers.

If a CI ETF invests in an investment fund that seeks to provide returns similar to the performance of a particular market index or industry sector index, there is a risk that such investment fund may not achieve the same return as its benchmark market or industry sector index due to differences in the actual weightings of securities held in the fund versus the weightings in the relevant index and due to the operating and administrative expenses of the fund. In addition, any such fund may not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets. Accordingly, the adverse financial condition of an issuer represented in the portfolio of such fund will not necessarily result in the fund ceasing to hold the issuer's securities, unless such securities are removed from the portfolio through the application of the fund's investment methodology.

Additionally, if an underlying fund suspends redemptions, a CI ETF may be unable to accurately value part of its investment portfolio and may be unable to redeem its Units. Underlying funds in which a CI ETF may invest can be expected to incur fees and expenses for operations, such as investment advisory and redemption fees, which would be in addition to those incurred by the CI ETF.

***Global Economic Conditions and Market Risk***

Market risk is the risk that a CI ETF's investments will go down in value, including the possibility that such investments will go down sharply or unpredictably. Such decline may be based on company-specific developments, industry-specific developments and/or market trends. Several factors can influence market trends, such as general economic conditions, regulatory changes, changes in interest rates and currency exchange rates, geopolitical changes, global

pandemics or health crises, wars and occupations, terrorism and catastrophic events. These events could also have an acute effect on individual issuers or related groups of issuers, including as a result of a disruption to business operations due to quarantined employees, customers and suppliers in affected areas and due to closure of offices, manufacturing facilities, warehouses and logistics supply chain.

The securities markets have in recent years been characterized by significant volatility and unpredictability due to similar events described above. Continued instability in the markets may increase the risks inherent in portfolio investments made by a CI ETF and a substantial drop in the markets in which a CI ETF invests could be expected to have a negative effect on the CI ETF.

Significant events in foreign markets and economies can have material impacts on other markets worldwide, including Canada and the United States. Such events could, directly or indirectly, have a material effect on the prospects of a CI ETF and the value of the securities in its portfolios. Global financial markets have experienced a sharp increase in volatility in the last several years. This has been, in part, the result of the revaluation of assets on the balance sheets of international financial institutions and related securities. This has contributed to a reduction in liquidity among financial institutions and has reduced the availability of credit to those institutions and to the issuers who borrow from them. While central banks as well as global governments are attempting to restore much needed liquidity to the global economies, no assurance can be given that the combined impact of the significant revaluations and constraints on the availability of credit will not continue to materially and adversely affect economies around the world. No assurance can be given that this stimulus will continue or that if it continues, it will be successful or, that these economies will not be adversely affected by the inflationary pressures resulting from such stimulus or central banks' efforts to slow inflation. Further, market concerns about the economies of certain European Union countries and their ability to continue to borrow may adversely impact global equity markets. Some of these economies have experienced significantly diminished growth and some are experiencing or have experienced a recession. These market conditions and further volatility or illiquidity in capital markets may also adversely affect the prospects of the CI ETF and the value of the CI ETF's portfolio. A substantial drop in the markets in which the CI ETF invests could be expected to have a negative effect on the CI ETF.

#### ***Halted Trading Risk***

Trading of a CI ETF may be halted by the activation of individual or market-wide "*circuit breakers*" (which halt trading for a specific period of time when the price of a particular security or overall market prices decline by a specified percentage). In the case of the TSX, trading of a CI ETF may also be halted if: (i) Units of the CI ETF are delisted from the TSX, without first being listed on another exchange; or (ii) officials of the TSX determine that such action is appropriate in the interest of a fair and orderly market or to protect investors. Under such circumstances, the ability to buy or sell certain portfolio securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the CI ETF being unable to buy or sell investments for its portfolio, may disrupt the creation/redemption process and may temporarily prevent investors from buying and selling Units of the CI ETF. In addition, the CI ETF may be unable to accurately price its investments, may fail to achieve performance that is correlated with an index (if it seeks to replicate an index) and may incur substantial losses.

#### ***Hedged Series Risk***

Certain CI ETFs may offer one or more Hedged Series to hedge against currency fluctuations between the currency of the portfolio securities of the CI ETF and the base currency of the CI ETF (i.e. the Canadian-U.S. dollar exchange rate). Hedged Series are substantially hedged using derivative instruments such as forward foreign currency contracts. While it is not the CI ETF's intention, over-hedged or under-hedged positions may arise due to factors outside the control of the CI ETF. Hedged Series aim to provide investors with a return correlated to the base currency performance of the CI ETF, but they do not offer the exact same return as their equivalent unhedged series of the same CI ETF.

Hedging transactions will be clearly attributable to a specified Hedged Series and, therefore, currency exposures of different Hedged Series may not be combined or offset. Although a CI ETF will maintain separate accounts or book entries with respect to each series of Units, separate series of a CI ETF are not separate legal entities and the liabilities between series will not be segregated. Accordingly, there is a risk that, under certain circumstances, currency



hedging transactions in relation to one Hedged Series could result in liabilities which might affect the NAV of the other series of the same CI ETF.

***Interest Rate Risk***

The value of the securities (especially fixed income or dividend-paying equity securities) and any cash equivalent in a CI ETF's portfolio may be affected by changes in the general level of interest rates. If interest rates fall, the value of the CI ETF's Units will tend to rise, if interest rates rise the value of the CI ETF's Units will tend to fall. Depending on the CI ETF's holdings, short-term interest rates can have a different influence on the CI ETF's value than long-term interest rates. If the CI ETF invests primarily in debt securities with longer-term maturities, the biggest influence on the CI ETF's value will be changes in the general level of long-term interest rates. If the CI ETF invests primarily in debt securities with shorter-term maturities, the biggest influence on the CI ETF's value will be changes in the general level of shorter-term interest rates. Unitholders who wish to sell or redeem their Units may, therefore, be exposed to the risk that the sale or redemption price of the Units will be negatively affected by interest rate fluctuations.

***Legal and Regulatory Risk***

Legal and regulatory changes may occur that may adversely affect a CI ETF and which could make it more difficult, if not impossible, for the CI ETF to operate or to achieve its investment objectives. To the extent possible, the Manager will attempt to monitor such changes to determine the impact such changes may have on the CI ETFs and what can be done, if anything, to try and limit such impact.

There can be no assurance that applicable laws in Canada or in foreign jurisdictions, or other domestic or foreign legislation, legal and statutory rights will not be changed in a manner which adversely affects a CI ETF or its Unitholders. There can be no assurance that Canadian and foreign income tax, securities, and other applicable laws or the interpretation and application of such laws by courts or government authorities will not be changed in a manner which adversely affects a CI ETF, its Unitholders or distributions received by a CI ETF or by its Unitholders.

***Liquidity Risk***

Liquidity is a measure of how easy it is to convert an investment into cash. An investment may be less liquid if it is not widely traded or if there are restrictions on the exchange where the trading takes place. Investments with low liquidity can have dramatic changes in value.

There is no assurance that an adequate market will exist for the securities in the portfolio of a CI ETF. The Manager may be unable to acquire or dispose of securities in quantities or at prices which are acceptable to the Manager, if the market for such securities is illiquid, nor can it be predicted whether certain securities in the portfolio will trade at a discount to, a premium to, or at their respective NAVs.

***No Assurances on Achieving Investment Objectives***

There is no assurance that a CI ETF will achieve its investment objectives. There is no assurance that a CI ETF will be able to pay regular cash distributions on the Units. The funds available for distributions to Unitholders will vary according to, among other things, the interest, dividends and other distributions paid on the portfolio securities of the CI ETF, the level of option premiums received (if applicable) and the value of the securities comprising the portfolio of the CI ETF. As the interest, dividends and other distributions received by a CI ETF may not be sufficient to meet its objectives in respect of the payment of distributions, a CI ETF may depend on the realization of capital gains, and/or the receipt of option premiums (if applicable) to meet those objectives. Although many investors and financial market professionals price options based on the Black-Scholes Model, in practice actual option premiums are determined in the marketplace and there is no assurance that the premiums predicted by such a pricing model can be attained.

***Operational Risk***

A CI ETF's day to day operations may be adversely affected by circumstances beyond the reasonable control of the Manager, such as failure of technology or infrastructure, or natural disasters or global pandemics that affect the productivity of the Manager's or its suppliers' workforce.

***Potential Conflicts of Interest***

The Manager and its directors, officers, affiliates and associates may engage in the promotion, management or investment management of other accounts, funds or trusts that invest primarily in the securities held by a CI ETF.

Although officers, directors and professional staff of the Manager will devote as much time to the CI ETFs as is deemed appropriate to perform their respective duties, the staff of the Manager may have conflicts in allocating their time and services among the CI ETFs and the other funds managed by them.

***Reliance on Historical Data Risk***

Past trends may not be repeated in the future. The accuracy of the historical data used by the Manager and those individuals who are principally responsible for providing administration and portfolio management services to the CI ETFs for research and development, which is often provided by third parties, cannot be guaranteed. The Manager only seeks to obtain such data from companies that it believes to be highly reliable and of high reputation.

***Reliance on Key Personnel Risk***

Unitholders of a CI ETF will be dependent on the abilities of the Manager to effectively manage that CI ETF and its portfolio in a manner consistent with its investment objectives, investment strategies and investment restrictions.

The investment portfolio of the Active ETF will be actively managed by the Portfolio Manager. The Manager will apply investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Active ETF, but there can be no guarantee that these decisions will produce the desired results.

There is no certainty that the individuals who are principally responsible for providing administration and portfolio management services to the CI ETFs will continue to be employed by the Manager.

***Restrictions on Trading Due to Status Risk***

The Manager seeks to avoid the risks associated with creating information barriers that would allow it to simultaneously have public and private information about a single issuer. If the Manager or any of its personnel were to receive material non-public information about a particular obligor or asset, or have an interest in causing the applicable CI ETF to transact a particular asset, the Manager may be prevented from causing the CI ETF to transact such asset due to internal restrictions imposed on the Manager. Notwithstanding the maintenance of certain internal controls relating to the management of material non-public information, it is possible that such controls could fail and result in the Manager, or one of its investment professionals, buying or selling an asset while, at least constructively, in possession of material non-public information. Inadvertent trading on material non-public information could have adverse effects on the Manager's reputation, result in the imposition of regulatory or financial sanctions, and as a consequence, negatively impact the Manager's ability to perform its investment management services to the applicable CI ETF.

### ***Securities Lending, Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Transaction Risk***

The CI ETFs are authorized to enter into securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions in accordance with NI 81-102. In a securities lending transaction, a CI ETF lends its portfolio securities through an authorized agent to another party (often called a “**counterparty**”) in exchange for a fee and a form of acceptable collateral. In a repurchase transaction, a CI ETF sells its portfolio securities for cash through an authorized agent while at the same time assuming an obligation to repurchase the same securities for cash (usually at a lower price) at a later date. In a reverse repurchase transaction, a CI ETF buys portfolio securities for cash while at the same time agreeing to resell the same securities for cash (usually at a higher price) at a later date. The following are some examples of the risks associated with securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions:

- when entering into securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions, a CI ETF is subject to the credit risk that the counterparty may default under the agreement and such CI ETF would be forced to make a claim in order to recover its investment;
- when recovering its investment on default, a CI ETF could incur a loss if the value of the portfolio securities loaned (in a securities lending transaction) or sold (in a repurchase transaction) has increased in value relative to the value of the collateral held by such CI ETF; and
- similarly, a CI ETF could incur a loss if the value of the portfolio securities it has purchased (in a reverse repurchase transaction) decreases below the amount of cash paid by such CI ETF to the counterparty.

The CI ETFs may engage in securities lending from time to time. When engaging in securities lending, a CI ETF will receive collateral in excess of the value of the securities loaned, and although such collateral is marked to market, the CI ETF may be exposed to the risk of loss should a borrower default on its obligation to return the borrowed securities and the collateral is insufficient to reconstitute the portfolio of loaned securities.

### ***Short Selling Risk***

A CI ETF may engage in short-selling transactions, as permitted by applicable securities legislation. Generally speaking, short selling is a way of realizing a gain when the Manager expects the price of a security to fall.

A short sale involves borrowing securities from a lender, which are then sold in the open market. At a future date, the same securities are bought back by a CI ETF from another seller and returned to the lender. Until the securities are returned by a CI ETF, assets of the CI ETF are deposited with the securities lender as collateral, and the CI ETF pays interest to the lender on the borrowed securities. During this time, the CI ETF also pays any dividends or distributions paid out on the borrowed securities to the lender. If the value of the securities falls between the time that the CI ETF borrows the securities and sells them, and the time it buys them back and returns them to the lender, the CI ETF makes a profit on the difference (minus the interest paid to the lender and any other expenses). Short selling involves certain risks. There is no assurance that securities will decline in value during the period of the short sale sufficient to offset the interest paid by a CI ETF and to make a profit for the CI ETF, and securities sold short may instead appreciate in value. A CI ETF may also experience difficulties repurchasing and returning the borrowed securities if a liquid market for the securities does not exist. The lender from whom a CI ETF has borrowed securities may become bankrupt and the CI ETF may lose the collateral it has deposited with the lender. If a CI ETF engages in short selling, it will adhere to controls and restrictions that are intended to help offset these risks as set out in NI 81-102.

### ***Style Risk***

Certain CI ETFs are managed in accordance with a particular investment style. Focusing primarily on one particular investment style (e.g. value or growth) to the exclusion of others may create risk in certain circumstances. For example, if a particular focus is placed on growth investing at a time when this investment style is out of favour in the marketplace, increased volatility and lower short-term returns may result.

### ***Tax Risk***

It is anticipated that each of the CI ETFs will qualify, or will be deemed to qualify, at all material times as a mutual fund trust under the Tax Act. For a CI ETF to qualify as a “*mutual fund trust*”, it must comply on a continuous basis

with certain requirements relating to the qualification of its Units for distribution to the public, the number of Unitholders of the CI ETF and the dispersal of ownership of a particular class of its Units.

A trust will be deemed not to be a mutual fund trust if it is established or maintained primarily for the benefit of non-residents unless, at that time, all or substantially all of its property is property other than property that would be “*taxable Canadian property*” (if the definition of such term in the Tax Act were read without reference to paragraph (b) thereof). The law does not provide any means of rectifying a loss of mutual fund trust status if this requirement is not met.

Provided a CI ETF complies with its investment restrictions set forth under the heading “*Investment Restrictions*”, no more than 10% of the fair market value of the CI ETF’s assets will at any time consist of property that would be “*taxable Canadian property*” (if the definition of such term in the Tax Act were read without reference to paragraph (b) thereof).

Each of the CI ETFs is expected to meet all the requirements to qualify as a “*mutual fund trust*” for the purposes of the Tax Act before the 91st day after the end of its first taxation year (determined without regard to any taxation year end that may be deemed to occur for other purposes under the rules in the Tax Act relating to “*loss restriction events*”). Assuming a CI ETF meets these requirements before such day, it will file an election to qualify as a mutual fund trust from its inception in 2024.

At any time that a CI ETF does not qualify or ceases to qualify as a mutual fund trust under the Tax Act, the income tax considerations in respect of that CI ETF as described under “*Income Tax Considerations*” would in some respects be materially and adversely different. For example, if a CI ETF does not qualify as a mutual fund trust for the purposes of the Tax Act throughout a taxation year, the CI ETF may be liable to pay tax under Part XII.2 of the Tax Act and would not be entitled to the Capital Gains Refund (as defined under “*Income Tax Considerations – Taxation of the CI ETFs*”). In addition, if a CI ETF does not qualify as a mutual fund trust, it may be subject to the “*mark-to-market*” rules under the Tax Act if more than 50% of the fair market value of the Units of the CI ETF are held by “*financial institutions*” within the meaning of the Tax Act for purposes of the “*mark-to-market*” rules. If a CI ETF does not qualify throughout a taxation year as either a “*mutual fund trust*” or an “*investment fund*”, in each case, for purposes of the Tax Act (as described in more detail below), the CI ETF may also be liable to pay an alternative minimum tax under the Tax Act, unless the CI ETF qualifies as a “*unit trust*” and all or substantially all of the fair market value of its units are listed on a “*designated stock exchange*” (which currently includes the TSX).

There can be no assurance that Canadian federal and provincial income tax laws respecting the treatment of mutual fund trusts will not be changed in a manner that adversely affects the CI ETFs or the Unitholders.

In determining its income for tax purposes, each of the CI ETFs generally intends to treat gains and losses on dispositions of securities in its portfolio as capital gains and losses. Generally, a CI ETF will include gains and deduct losses on income account in connection with investments made through certain derivatives, except where such derivatives are used to hedge portfolio securities held on capital account provided there is sufficient linkage, subject to the DFA Rules discussed under “*Income Tax Considerations – Taxation of the CI ETFs*”. The CI ETFs intend to recognize such gains or losses for tax purposes at the time they are realized by the CI ETFs. In addition, gains or losses in respect of foreign currency hedges entered into in respect of amounts invested in a CI ETF’s portfolio should constitute capital gains and capital losses to the CI ETF if the portfolio securities are capital property to the CI ETF and there is sufficient linkage. Designations with respect to the CI ETFs’ income and capital gains will be made and reported to Unitholders of the CI ETFs on the foregoing basis. The practice of the Canada Revenue Agency (the “**CRA**”) is not to grant advance income tax rulings on the characterization of items as capital gains or income and no advance income tax ruling has been requested or obtained. If some or all of the transactions undertaken by the CI ETFs in respect of such dispositions or transactions were treated on income rather than capital account (whether because of the DFA Rules discussed under “*Income Tax Considerations – Taxation of the CI ETFs*” or otherwise), the net income of the CI ETFs for tax purposes and the taxable component of distributions to Unitholders could increase. Any such redetermination by the CRA may result in the CI ETFs being liable for unremitted withholding taxes on prior distributions made to Unitholders of the CI ETFs who were not resident in Canada for the purposes of the Tax Act at the time of the distribution. Such potential liability may reduce the NAV of, or trading prices of, the Units of the CI ETFs.

Pursuant to rules in the Tax Act, if a CI ETF experiences a “*loss restriction event*” it (i) will be deemed to have a year-end for tax purposes (which would result in an unscheduled distribution of the CI ETF’s net income and net realized capital gains, if any, at such time to its Unitholders so that the CI ETF is not liable for non-refundable income tax on such amounts under Part I of the Tax Act), and (ii) will become subject to the loss restriction rules generally applicable to a corporation that experiences an acquisition of control, including a deemed realization of any unrealized capital losses and restrictions on its ability to carry forward losses. Generally, the CI ETF will be subject to a loss restriction event if a person becomes a “*majority-interest beneficiary*”, or a group of persons becomes a “*majority-interest group of beneficiaries*”, of the CI ETF, as those terms are defined in the affiliated persons rules contained in the Tax Act, with certain modifications. Generally, a majority-interest beneficiary of a CI ETF is a beneficiary in the income or capital, as the case may be, of the CI ETF whose beneficial interests, together with the beneficial interests of persons and partnerships with whom the beneficiary is affiliated, have a fair market value that is greater than 50% of the fair market value of all the interests in the income or capital, as the case may be, of the CI ETF. Please see “*Income Tax Considerations – Taxation of Holders*” for the tax consequences of an unscheduled or other distribution to Unitholders. Trusts that qualify as “*investment funds*” as defined in the rules in the Tax Act relating to “*loss restriction events*” are generally excepted from the application of such rules. An “*investment fund*” for this purpose includes a trust that meets certain conditions, including satisfying certain of the conditions necessary to qualify as a “*mutual fund trust*” for purposes of the Tax Act, not using any property in the course of carrying on a business and complying with certain asset diversification requirements. If a CI ETF were not to qualify as an “*investment fund*”, it could potentially have a “*loss restriction event*” and thereby become subject to the related tax consequences described above.

The Tax Act contains rules concerning the taxation of publicly traded Canadian trusts and partnerships (i.e. “*SIFT trusts*” and “*SIFT partnerships*”) that own certain types of property defined as “*non-portfolio property*” (the “**SIFT Rules**”). A trust that is subject to the SIFT Rules is subject to trust level taxation, at rates comparable to those that apply to corporations, on the trust’s income earned from “*non-portfolio property*” and net taxable capital gains realized on the disposition of a non-portfolio property to the extent that such income is distributed to its unitholders. Unitholders who receive distributions from a “*SIFT trust*” of income and capital gains are deemed to receive an eligible dividend from a Canadian corporation for tax purposes. Further, pursuant to recent amendments to the Tax Act (the “**Equity Repurchase Rules**”), a trust that is a “*SIFT trust*” or that is otherwise a “*covered entity*” as described in the Equity Repurchase Rules is subject to a 2% tax on the value of the trust’s equity repurchases (i.e. redemptions) in a taxation year (net of cash subscriptions received by the trust in that taxation year). If a CI ETF is subject to tax under the SIFT Rules or the Equity Repurchase Rules, the after-tax return to its Unitholders could be reduced, particularly in the case of the SIFT Rules for a Unitholder who is exempt from tax under the Tax Act or is a non-resident of Canada. The CI ETFs will not be subject to tax under the SIFT Rules as long as the CI ETFs comply with their investment restrictions in this regard.

If a CI ETF realizes capital gains as a result of the transfer or disposition of its property undertaken to permit an exchange or redemption of Units by a Unitholder, allocation of fund-level capital gains will follow the Declaration of Trust. Pursuant to certain rules in the Tax Act (the “**ATR Rule**”), amounts of taxable capital gains allocated and designated to redeeming or exchanging Unitholders will only be deductible to a CI ETF to the extent of the redeeming or exchanging Unitholders’ pro rata share (as determined under the ATR Rule) of the net taxable capital gains of the CI ETF for the year. Any taxable capital gains that are not deductible by a CI ETF under the ATR Rule may be made payable to non-redeeming or exchanging Unitholders so that the CI ETF will not be liable for non-refundable income tax thereon. Accordingly, the amounts and taxable component of distributions to non-redeeming or exchanging Unitholders of a CI ETF may be greater than would have been the case in the absence of the ATR Rule. The Manager does not intend to allocate capital gains to exchanging or redeeming Unitholders in a manner that would result in the allocated amounts being non-deductible under the Tax Act.

Under the Capital Gains Amendments (as defined below under “*Income Tax Considerations*”), if, in a taxation year of a CI ETF, the CI ETF realizes a capital gain, deducts expenses to reduce the taxable portion of such capital gain in computing its income for purposes of the Tax Act, and designates the resulting amount of income to a Unitholder,

the Unitholder may be required to include a greater amount in computing its income than it would if it earned the capital gain and paid the applicable expenses directly rather than through the CI ETF.

### **ETF-Specific Risk Factors**

#### ***Calculation and Termination of the Index Risk***

Each Index is maintained and calculated by the Index Provider. Trading in Units may be suspended for a period of time if, for whatever reason, the calculation of the Index is delayed.

In the event the Index ceases to be calculated or is discontinued, the Manager may terminate the Index ETF, change the investment objectives of the Index ETF, employ its strategy in respect of an alternative Index or make such other arrangement as the Manager considers appropriate and in the best interests of Unitholders in the circumstances.

#### ***Credit Risk***

Credit risk is dependent upon a company's financial strength and reflects the possibility that a borrower, or the counterparty to a derivatives contract, is unable or unwilling to repay the loan or obligation, either on time or at all. Companies and governments that borrow money, and the debt securities they issue, are rated by specialized rating agencies. Units that have a low credit rating have high credit risk. Credit rating downgrades and defaults (failure to make interest or principal payment) may potentially reduce the CI ETF's income and Unit price. A deterioration of an issuer's financial strength may also affect the issuer's ability to make dividend payments.

An issuer of debt instruments to which a CI ETF may be exposed may be unable to make interest payments or repay principal. Changes in an issuer's financial strength or in an instrument's credit rating may affect an instrument's value and, thus, impact the performance of the applicable CI ETF.

#### ***Equity Risk***

A CI ETF may invest in equities. Equities such as common shares give the holder part ownership in a company. The value of equity securities change with the fortunes of the company that issued them. General market conditions and the health of the economy as a whole can also affect equity prices. Equity related securities that provide indirect exposure to the equity securities of an issuer can also be affected by equity risk. The price of equity securities of certain companies or companies within a particular industry may fluctuate differently than the value of the overall stock market because of changes in the outlook for those individual companies or the particular industry. Equity-related securities that provide indirect exposure to the equity securities of an issuer can also be affected by equity risk.

#### ***Factor-Based Investment Strategy Risk***

The types and number of investment opportunities available to a CI ETF or underlying fund that seeks to maximize exposure to certain target factors, such as ESG, innovation, dividends, low volatility, quality and value, may be limited due to the use of a factor-based investment strategy. Although the target factors are generally considered positive characteristics, they also introduce unique risks. The mathematical and statistical models that guide the disciplined securities selection used in factor-based investing rely on historical and/or other data. Rules-based models can generate unanticipated results that may impact the performance of a CI ETF or underlying fund for a variety of reasons, including when markets behave in an unpredictable manner, errors or omissions in the data used by the model, the weight placed on each factor and/or assumption in the model and technical issues in the design, development, implementation and maintenance of the model. A CI ETF or underlying fund may underperform other funds that do not seek exposure to the particular target factors.

The determination of the criteria to apply when considering a factor and the assessment of a company or industry by the Index Provider, a third party data provider or the Manager may differ from the criteria or assessment applied by someone else. As a result, the companies or underlying funds selected by the Index Provider, a third-party data provider or the Manager may not reflect positive characteristics of the factor or the values of any particular investor.

In addition, the Index ETF or its underlying funds that have been designed to replicate, to the extent reasonably possible, the performance of the Index, the Index Provider may be unsuccessful in creating the Index composed of issuers that exhibit the target factors. Similarly, for the Active ETF or underlying funds that use an active rules-based

investment strategy to target certain factors, the Manager may be unsuccessful in identifying issuers that exhibit the desired factors. The methodology used will generally not eliminate the possibility that these CI ETFs or underlying funds may have exposure to factors other than the target factors, including negative factors.

In the case of the Index ETF, which generally follows the Index that is provided by the Index Provider, most or all investment decision-making is undertaken by the Index Provider through the creation and maintenance of the Index. A failure by the Index Provider to properly apply a factor, whether through error in the methodology or incomplete data regarding an issuer, could result in the Index ETF holding a security which does not meet the intended target factor. In the case of the Active ETF or underlying fund that is actively managed, the Manager relies on data from various data providers when making securities selections for the CI ETF or underlying fund and errors in data received could also result in a CI ETF or underlying fund holding a security that would not normally be held. The Index's methodology may change from time to time at the discretion of the Index Provider for any reason. The Manager is reliant on the methodology and decision-making of the relevant Index Provider for the securities included in the Index.

#### ***Fixed Income Risk***

Generally, fixed income securities, including bonds and certain preferred shares, will decrease in value when interest rates rise and increase in value when interest rates decline. The NAV of a CI ETF holding such securities will fluctuate with interest rate changes and the corresponding changes in the value of the securities in the portfolio of the CI ETF. The value of fixed income securities is also affected by the risk of default in the payment of interest and principal and price changes due to such factors as general economic conditions and the issuer's creditworthiness. Corporate bonds may not pay interest or their issuers may default on their obligations to pay interest and/or principal amounts. Certain of the bonds that may be included in the portfolio from time to time may be unsecured, which will increase the risk of loss in case of default or insolvency of the issuer. See "*Interest Rate Risk*" for additional risks relating to investing in fixed income securities.

#### ***Foreign Investment Risk***

Investments in a CI ETF's portfolio may, at any time, include investments in issuers established in jurisdictions outside Canada and the United States. As a result, investments in foreign companies are influenced by economic and market conditions in the countries where the companies operate. Equities and fixed income securities issued by foreign companies and governments are often considered riskier than Canadian and U.S. investments. One reason for this is that many countries have lower standards for accounting, auditing and reporting. Some countries are less politically stable than Canada and the U.S. and there is often less available information about individual investments. Volume and liquidity in some foreign stock and bond markets are less than in Canadian and the U.S. stock and bond markets and, at times, price volatility can be greater than in the Canadian and U.S. markets. In some countries, there is a risk of nationalization, expropriation or currency controls. It can be difficult to trade investments on foreign markets and the laws of some countries do not fully protect investor rights. These risks and others can contribute to larger and more frequent price changes among foreign investments. U.S. investments are not considered to have foreign investment risk.

#### ***Foreign Markets Risk***

Participation in transactions by a CI ETF may involve the execution and clearing of trades on or subject to the rules of a foreign market. None of the Canadian securities regulatory authorities or Canadian exchanges regulates activities of any foreign markets, including the execution, delivery and clearing of transactions, or has the power to compel enforcement of any rule of a foreign market or any applicable foreign law. Generally, any foreign transaction will be governed by applicable foreign laws. This is true even if the foreign market is formally linked to a Canadian market so that a position taken on a market may be liquidated by a transaction on another market. Moreover, such laws or regulations will vary depending on the foreign country in which the transaction occurs. For these reasons, entities such as a CI ETF may not be afforded certain of the protective measures provided by Canadian legislation or Canadian exchanges. In particular, funds received from investors for transactions by a CI ETF on foreign exchanges may not be provided the same protection as funds received in respect of transactions by the CI ETF on Canadian exchanges.

#### ***Large Transaction Risk***

Units of a CI ETF may be bought by other investment funds, financial institutions in connection with other investment offerings and/or investors who participate in an asset allocation program or model portfolio program. Independently or collectively, these other parties may, from time to time, purchase, hold or sell a large proportion of a CI ETF's Units. A large purchase of a CI ETF's Units could result in a subscription of additional Units by a Designated Broker or Dealer, which, if the Designated Broker or Dealer subscribes for Units in cash, could create a relatively large cash position in the CI ETF's portfolio. In this circumstance, the presence of this cash position may adversely impact the performance of the CI ETF. The investment of this cash position may also result in significant incremental trading costs, although these costs are generally borne by the applicable Dealer. Conversely, a large sale of a CI ETF's Units for cash could result in a large redemption of Units by a Designated Broker or Dealer, which may require the CI ETF to sell portfolio investments so that it can pay the redemption proceeds. This sale may impact the market value of those portfolio investments and it may accelerate or increase the payment of capital gains distributions to these investors. In addition, this sale may result in significant incremental trading costs, although these costs are generally borne by the applicable Dealer.

***Mortgage-Related and Other Asset-Backed Securities Investment Risk***

Mortgage-related securities include mortgage pass-through securities, collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs"), commercial mortgage-backed securities, mortgage dollar rolls, CMO residuals, stripped mortgage-backed securities ("SMBSs") and other securities that directly or indirectly represent a participation in, or are secured by and payable from, mortgage loans on real property. Collateralized debt obligations include collateralized bond obligations ("CBOs"), collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs") and other similarly structured securities. CBOs and CLOs are types of asset-backed securities. A CBO is a trust which is backed by a diversified pool of high risk, below investment grade fixed income securities. A CLO is a trust typically collateralized by a pool of loans, which may include, among others, domestic and foreign senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans, and subordinate corporate loans, including loans that may be rated below investment grade or equivalent unrated loans.

Mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities often involve risks that are different from or more acute than risks associated with other types of debt instruments. Generally, rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of fixed rate mortgage-related securities, making them more sensitive to changes in interest rates. As a result, in a period of rising interest rates, if a CI ETF holds mortgage-related securities, it may exhibit additional volatility. This is known as extension risk. In addition, adjustable and fixed-rate mortgage-related securities are subject to prepayment risk. When interest rates decline, borrowers may pay off their mortgages sooner than expected. This can reduce the returns of the CI ETF because it may have to reinvest that money at the lower prevailing interest rates. The CI ETF's investments in other asset-backed securities are subject to risks similar to those associated with mortgage-related securities, as well as additional risks associated with the nature of the assets and the servicing of those assets.

The value of some mortgage- or asset-backed securities may be particularly sensitive to changes in prevailing interest rates. Early repayment of principal on some mortgage-related securities may expose the CI ETF to a lower rate of return upon reinvestment of principal. When interest rates rise, the value of a mortgage-related security generally will decline; however, when interest rates are declining, the value of mortgage-related securities with prepayment features may not increase as much as other fixed income securities. The rate of prepayments on underlying mortgages will affect the price and volatility of a mortgage-related security, and may shorten or extend the effective maturity of the security beyond what was anticipated at the time of purchase. If unanticipated rates of prepayment on underlying mortgages increase the effective maturity of a mortgage-related security, the volatility of the security can be expected to increase. The value of these securities may fluctuate in response to the market's perception of the creditworthiness of the issuers, the underlying borrowers or in the assets backing the securities. Additionally, although mortgages and mortgage-related securities are generally supported by some form of government or private guarantee and/or insurance, there is no assurance that private guarantors or insurers will meet their obligations.

One type of SMBS has one class receiving all of the interest from the mortgage assets (the interest-only, or "IO" class), while the other class will receive all of the principal (the principal-only, or "PO" class). The yield to maturity on an IO class is extremely sensitive to the rate of principal payments (including prepayments) on the underlying



mortgage assets, and a rapid rate of principal payments may have a material adverse effect on the CI ETF's yield to maturity from these securities.

***Passive Investment Risk***

In general, if and to the extent that the Index ETF uses a sampling methodology, or holds certain Other Securities, to construct its portfolio holdings, the Index ETF will tend to have greater tracking error to the Index versus an ETF that fully replicates the Index. In selecting securities for the Index ETF, the Manager will not actively manage the Index ETF by undertaking any fundamental analysis of the securities it invests in, nor will the Manager buy or sell securities for the Index ETF based on the Manager's market, financial or economic analysis. Because the Manager will not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets, the adverse financial condition of a Constituent Issuer represented in the Index will not necessarily result in the Index ETF ceasing to hold the Constituent Issuer's securities, unless such securities are removed from the Index.

The Index ETF may have more of its assets invested in one or more issuers than is usually permitted for mutual funds. Consequently, the Index ETF's portfolio may be less diversified when compared to a less concentrated investment portfolio. Also, the NAV of the Index ETF may be more volatile than that of a more broadly-diversified portfolio and may fluctuate substantially over short periods of time. Although a more concentrated portfolio can sometimes result in increased liquidity risk, which may, in turn, have an effect on the ability of a mutual fund to satisfy redemptions, the Manager does not believe these risks are material for the Index ETF.

***Prepayment Risk***

If a CI ETF invests in debt securities such as floating rate loans and mortgage-related securities, there is a risk that the issuer of a debt security may repay all or a portion of the principal prior to the security's maturity. In times of declining interest rates, there is a greater likelihood that the CI ETF's higher yielding securities will be pre-paid with the CI ETF being unable to reinvest the proceeds in an investment with as great a yield. Prepayments can therefore result in lower yields to Unitholders of the CI ETF.

***Rebalancing and Adjustment Risk***

Adjustments to Baskets of Securities held by the Index ETF to reflect the rebalancing of and adjustments to its Index may depend on the ability of the Manager and the Designated Broker to perform their respective obligations under the Designated Broker Agreement(s) (as defined herein). If the applicable Designated Broker fails to perform, the Index ETF would be required to sell or purchase, as the case may be, Constituent Securities of the Index in the market. If this happens, the Index ETF would incur additional transaction costs and security mis-weights that would cause the performance of the Index ETF to deviate more significantly from the performance of the Index than would otherwise be expected.

***Replication or Tracking Risk***

An investment in the Index ETF should be made with an understanding that the Index ETF will not replicate exactly the performance of the Index. The total return generated by the securities held by the Index ETF will be reduced by the Management Fee payable to the Manager and transaction costs (including transaction costs incurred in adjusting the actual balance of the securities held by the Index ETF) as well as taxes and other expenses borne by the Index ETF whereas such transaction costs, taxes and expenses are not included in the calculation of the returns of the Index.

Also, deviations in the tracking of the Index by the Index ETF could occur for a variety of reasons, including if and how the Index ETF uses a sampling methodology or includes certain Other Securities in the portfolio of securities held by the Index ETF, or as a result of the costs, risks or other performance impacts of any currency hedging transactions employed by the Index ETF (or hedging transactions not employed by the Index ETF due to the costs or risks outweighing the benefits therefrom). Deviations may also occur if the Index ETF tenders securities under a successful takeover bid for less than all securities of a Constituent Issuer and the Constituent Issuer is not taken out of the Index. In each such case, the Index ETF would be required to buy replacement securities for more than the takeover bid proceeds. It is also possible that, for a period of time, the Index ETF may not fully replicate the performance of the Index due to extraordinary circumstances.

Adjustments to the Basket of Securities necessitated by the rebalancing of or adjustment to the Index could affect the underlying market for Constituent Securities of the Index, which in turn would be reflected in the value of the Index. Similarly, subscriptions for Units by the Designated Broker and Dealers may impact the market for Constituent Securities of the Index, as the Designated Broker or Dealer seeks to buy or borrow such securities to constitute Baskets of Securities to deliver to the Index ETF as payment for the Units to be issued.

***Small Capitalization Risk***

A CI ETF's portfolio may contain companies with small capitalization. Capitalization is a measure of the value of a company. It is the current price of a company's stock, multiplied by the number of shares issued by the company. Companies with small capitalization may not have a well-developed market for their securities, may be newer and may not have a track record or extensive financial resources. As a result, these securities may be difficult to trade, making their prices more volatile than those of large companies.

***Use of Covered Call Options Risk***

As a result of a CI ETF's covered call option writing program, the CI ETF is subject to the full risk of its investment position in the securities in its portfolio, including the securities that are subject to covered call options written by it, should the market price of such securities decline. In addition, the CI ETF is not expected to participate in a gain on a security subject to a covered call option, if the gain results in the market price of the security exceeding the exercise price of the covered call option. In such circumstances, the holder of the covered call option will likely exercise the covered call option. The premiums associated with writing covered call options may not exceed the returns that would have resulted if the CI ETF had remained directly invested in the securities subject to covered call options.

The use of covered call options may have the effect of limiting or reducing the total returns of a CI ETF if the Manager's expectations concerning future events or market conditions prove to be incorrect.

There can be no assurance that a liquid exchange or over-the-counter market will exist to permit a CI ETF to write covered call options on desired terms or to close out option positions should it desire to do so. The ability of a CI ETF to close out its positions may also be affected by exchange-imposed daily trading limits. In addition, exchanges may suspend the trading of options in volatile markets. If a CI ETF is unable to repurchase a covered call option that is in-the-money, it will be unable to realize its profits or limit its losses until such time as the covered call option it has written becomes exercisable or expires.

Derivative transactions also involve the risk of the possible default by the other party to the transaction (whether a clearing corporation in the case of exchange-traded instruments or other third party in the case of over-the-counter instruments) as the other party may be unable to meet its obligations.

In determining its income for tax purposes, CCBD will treat option premiums received on the writing of covered call options and any gains or losses sustained on closing out such options as capital gains and capital losses in accordance with the CRA's published administrative policies. The CRA's practice is not to grant advance income tax rulings on the characterization of items as capital or income and no advance income tax ruling has been applied for or received from the CRA.

If some or all of the transactions undertaken by CCBD in respect of covered call options in its portfolio were treated on income rather than capital account (whether because of the DFA Rules discussed under "*Income Tax Considerations – Taxation of the CI ETFs*" or otherwise), the net income of CCBD for tax purposes and the taxable component of distributions to its Unitholders could increase. Any such redetermination by the CRA may result in CCBD being liable for unremitted withholding taxes on prior distributions made to its Unitholders who were not resident in Canada for the purposes of the Tax Act at the time of the distribution. Such potential liability may reduce the NAV of, or trading prices of, the Units of CCBD.

***Use of the Index Risk***

The Manager and the Index ETF are permitted to use the Index pursuant to the License Agreement described below under "*Material Contracts*". The Manager and the Index ETF do not accept responsibility for or guarantee the accuracy and/or completeness of the Indexes (as defined herein) or any data included in the Index (as defined herein).

### ***U.S. Government Obligations Risk***

U.S. government obligations may include direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury, including Treasury bills, notes and bonds, all of which are backed as to principal and interest payments by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Other obligations include those issued or guaranteed by U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities. These obligations may or may not be backed by the “*full faith and credit*” of the U.S. Securities which are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. include obligations of the Government National Mortgage Association, the Farmers Home Administration, and the Export-Import Bank. In the case of securities not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S., a CI ETF must look principally to the federal agency issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment and may not be able to assert a claim against the U.S. itself in the event the agency or instrumentality does not meet its commitments.

The total public debt of the United States and other countries around the globe as a percentage of gross domestic product has grown rapidly since the beginning of the 2008 financial downturn. Although high debt levels do not necessarily indicate or cause economic problems, they may create certain systemic risks if sound debt management practices are not implemented. A high national debt level may increase market pressures to meet government funding needs, which may drive debt cost higher and cause a country to sell additional debt, thereby increasing refinancing risk. A high national debt also raises concerns that a government will not be able to make principal or interest payments when they are due. Unsustainable debt levels can cause devaluations of currency, prevent a government from implementing an effective counter-cyclical fiscal policy in economic downturns, and contribute to market volatility.

In the past, U.S. sovereign credit has experienced downgrades and there can be no guarantee that it will not experience further downgrades in the future by rating agencies. The market prices and yields of securities supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government may be adversely affected by a rating agency’s decision to downgrade the sovereign credit rating of the United States.

### ***Withholding Tax Risk***

A CI ETF may invest, directly or indirectly, in foreign debt or equity securities. While the CI ETFs intend to make investments in such a manner as to minimize the amount of foreign taxes incurred under foreign tax laws and subject to any applicable tax conventions with respect to taxes on income and on capital, investments in foreign debt or equity securities may subject a CI ETF to foreign taxes on interest or dividends paid or credited to it or any gains realized on the disposition of such securities. The return on a CI ETF’s portfolio will be net of such foreign withholding tax, unless the terms of the securities in such portfolio require the issuers of such securities to “*gross-up*” payments so that a holder of such securities receives the amount that it would have received in the absence of such withholding tax. There can be no assurances that (i) interest, dividends and gains on securities held in a CI ETF’s portfolio will not be subject to foreign withholding tax, or (ii) the terms of securities held in a CI ETF’s portfolio will provide for the gross-up referred to above.

Canada has entered into tax treaties with certain foreign countries which may entitle the CI ETFs to a reduced rate of tax on such income. Some countries require the filing of a tax reclaim or other forms to receive the benefit of the reduced tax rate. Whether or when a CI ETF will receive the tax reclaim is within the control of the particular foreign country. Information required on these forms may not be available (such as Unitholder information); therefore, a CI ETF may not receive the reduced treaty rates or potential reclaims. Certain countries have conflicting and changing instructions and restrictive timing requirements which may cause a CI ETF not to receive the reduced treaty rates or potential reclaims. Certain countries may subject capital gains realized by a CI ETF on sale or disposition of certain securities to taxation in that country. If a CI ETF obtains a refund of foreign taxes, the NAV of the CI ETF will not be restated and the amount will remain in the CI ETF to the benefit of the then-existing Unitholders. See “*Income Tax Considerations*” for a discussion of certain Canadian federal income tax considerations relating to foreign withholdings taxes paid by a CI ETF.

## INVESTMENT RISK CLASSIFICATION METHODOLOGY

### Risk Ratings of the CI ETFs

The investment risk level of each CI ETF is required to be determined in accordance with a standardized risk classification methodology that is based on its historical volatility, as measured by the 10-year standard deviation of its returns. As certain CI ETFs have less than 10 years of performance history, the Manager calculates the investment risk level of each such CI ETF by using a reference index that is expected to reasonably approximate the standard deviation of the applicable CI ETF. Once a CI ETF has 10 years of performance history, the methodology calculates the standard deviation of the CI ETF by using its performance history, rather than that of its reference index. Each CI ETF is assigned an investment risk rating in one of the following categories: low, low to medium, medium, medium to high or high risk.

The reference index used for each CI ETF that has less than 10 years of performance history is as follows. The returns of the reference indexes are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

CI ETF	Reference Index / Fund	Description of Reference Index
CI Global Quality Dividend Growth index ETF – Hedged Units	WisdomTree Global Quality Dividend Growth CAD Hedged Index	The WisdomTree Global Quality Dividend Growth CAD Index and WisdomTree Global Quality Dividend Growth CAD Hedged Index (the “Indexes”) are comprised of U.S., international developed, and Canadian equity ETFs that provide exposure to companies which pay regular dividends and exhibit growth characteristics. The Indexes are reconstituted annually to approximately reflect the regional exposure in a global developed portfolio. A quarterly rebalance will occur to the extent such exposures deviate by greater than 5% in order to maintain an approximate global developed regional exposure. The Indexes are calculated as a net total return in Canadian dollars and are rebalanced quarterly. The only difference between the two indexes is that the WisdomTree Global Quality Dividend Growth CAD Hedged Index is hedged to the Canadian dollar.
CI Global Quality Dividend Growth index ETF – Non-Hedged Units	WisdomTree Global Quality Dividend Growth CAD Index	
CI U.S. Aggregate Bond Covered Call ETF	Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (CAD Hedged)	Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (CAD Hedged) provides a broad-based measure of the investment grade, U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market. The index includes treasuries, government-related and corporate securities, mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities, and commercial mortgage-backed securities.

Unitholders should know that other types of risks, both measurable and non-measurable, exist. Also, just as historical performance may not be indicative of future returns, historical volatility may not be indicative of future volatility. The risk rating of each CI ETF is reviewed annually and anytime it is no longer reasonable in the circumstances. A more detailed explanation of the risk classification methodology used to identify the risk rating is available on request, at no cost, by calling 1-800-792-9355 (toll free) or by emailing [service@ci.com](mailto:service@ci.com).

## DISTRIBUTION POLICY

For the distribution frequency of a particular CI ETF, please see the applicable ETF profile attached as Schedule A to this prospectus.

Each CI ETF does not have a fixed distribution amount. The amount of ordinary cash distributions, if any, will be based on the Manager's assessment of anticipated cash flow and anticipated expenses of a CI ETF from time to time. The date of any ordinary cash distribution of a CI ETF will be announced in advance by issuance of a press release. Subject to compliance with the investment objectives of a CI ETF, the Manager may, in its complete discretion, change the frequency of these distributions in respect of a CI ETF and any such change will be announced by press release.

Depending on the underlying investments of a CI ETF, distributions on Units may consist of ordinary income, including foreign source income and taxable dividends from taxable Canadian corporations, or distributions received by the CI ETF but may also include net realized capital gains, in any case, less the expenses of that CI ETF and may include returns of capital. To the extent that the expenses of a CI ETF exceed the income generated by such CI ETF in any applicable distribution period, it is not expected that a distribution for that period will be paid. **Any distributions made in excess of the CI ETF's cumulative income generated since the CI ETF's inception represent a return of the investor's capital back to the investor.**

### Year-End Distributions

If, in any taxation year, after the ordinary distributions, there would remain in a CI ETF additional net income or net realized capital gains, the CI ETF will, (i) where such taxation year ends on December 15, after December 15 but on or before December 31 of the calendar year in which such taxation year ends, or (ii) in any other case, at the end of the taxation year, be required to pay or make payable such net income and net realized capital gains as one or more special year-end distributions in such year to Unitholders of record as of the close of business on the day that is one business day before such day when such amount became due and payable, as is necessary to ensure that the CI ETF will not be liable for income tax on such amounts under Part I of the Tax Act (after taking into account all available deductions, credits and refunds). Such special distributions will be paid or automatically reinvested in Units of the relevant CI ETF. Any special distributions payable in Units will increase the aggregate adjusted cost base of a Unitholder's Units of the applicable CI ETF. Immediately following an automatic reinvestment of such a special distribution in Units, the number of Units outstanding will be automatically consolidated such that the number of Units of the applicable CI ETF outstanding after such distribution will be equal to the number of Units of that CI ETF outstanding immediately prior to such distribution, except in the case of a non-resident Unitholder to the extent tax is required to be withheld in respect of the distribution. See *"Income Tax Considerations – Taxation of Holders"*.

### Distribution Reinvestment Plan

At any time, a Unitholder of a CI ETF may elect to participate in the Manager's distribution reinvestment plan (the **"Reinvestment Plan"**) by contacting the CDS Participant through which the Unitholder holds its Units. Under the Reinvestment Plan, cash distributions (net of any required withholding tax) will be used to acquire additional Units of the same series of that CI ETF (the **"Plan Units"**) from the market and will be credited to the account of the Unitholder (the **"Plan Participant"**) through CDS.

Any eligible Unitholder may enroll in the Reinvestment Plan by notifying the CDS Participant through which the Unitholder holds its Units of such Unitholder's intention to participate in the Reinvestment Plan. Under the Reinvestment Plan, cash distributions will be used to acquire Plan Units in the market and will be credited to the account of the Plan Participant through CDS. The CDS Participant must, on behalf of such Plan Participant, elect online via CDSX no later than 5:00 p.m. (Toronto time) on each applicable date determined by the Manager as a record date for the determination of Unitholders of a CI ETF entitled to receive a distribution (each, a **"Distribution Record Date"**) in respect of the next expected distribution in which the Unitholder wishes to participate. These elections are received directly by the Plan Agent via CDSX. If this election via CDSX is not received by the Plan Agent by the applicable deadline, the Unitholder will not participate in the Reinvestment Plan for that distribution.

The tax treatment to Unitholders of a CI ETF of reinvested distributions is discussed under the heading *"Income Tax Considerations – Taxation of Holders"*.

***Fractional Units***

No fractional Plan Units will be purchased or sold under the Reinvestment Plan. Payments in cash for any remaining uninvested funds may be made in lieu of fractional Plan Units by the Plan Agent to CDS or CDS Participant, on a monthly or quarterly basis, as the case may be. Where applicable, CDS will, in turn, credit the Plan Participant, via the applicable CDS Participant.

***Amendments, Suspension or Termination of the Reinvestment Plan***

Any Plan Participant may withdraw from the Reinvestment Plan by contacting the CDS Participant through which the Unitholder holds its Units.

Plan Participants may voluntarily terminate or modify their participation in the Reinvestment Plan. Plan Participants who no longer wish to participate in the Reinvestment Plan must notify their CDS Participant no later than 5:00 p.m. (Toronto time) at least two business days immediately prior to the applicable Distribution Record Date. If notice is received after this deadline, participation will continue for that distribution only. Future distributions will be made in cash to such Unitholders.

The Manager may terminate the Reinvestment Plan with respect to any CI ETF in its sole discretion, upon not less than 30 days' notice to: (i) the Plan Participants, via the CDS Participants through which the Plan Participants hold their Units, (ii) the Plan Agent, and (iii) the TSX. The Manager may also amend, modify or suspend the Reinvestment Plan with respect to any CI ETF at any time in its sole discretion, provided that it complies with certain requirements and gives notice of that amendment, modification or suspension (which notice may be given by issuing a press release containing a summary description of the amendment or in any other manner the Manager determines appropriate) to: (i) CDS Participants through which the Plan Participants hold their Units, (ii) the Plan Agent, and (iii) the TSX. The Reinvestment Plan will terminate automatically with respect to any CI ETF upon the termination of such CI ETF.

The Manager may adopt additional rules and regulations to facilitate the administration of the Reinvestment Plan, subject to the approval of the TSX (if required by the TSX rules). The Manager may, in its sole discretion, and upon at least 30 days' written notice to the Plan Agent, remove the Plan Agent and appoint a new Plan Agent.

***Other Provisions Relating to the Reinvestment Plan***

Participation in the Reinvestment Plan is restricted to Unitholders who are residents of Canada for the purposes of the Tax Act. Partnerships (other than "*Canadian partnerships*" as defined in the Tax Act) are not eligible to participate in the Reinvestment Plan. Upon becoming a non-resident of Canada or a partnership (other than a Canadian partnership), a Plan Participant shall notify their CDS Participant and terminate participation in the Reinvestment Plan immediately. For the purpose of the Reinvestment Plan, the Plan Agent will not have any duty to inquire into the residency status or partnership status of Plan Participants, nor will the Plan Agent be required to know the residency status or partnership status of Plan Participants other than as notified by CDS or the Manager.

The automatic reinvestment of the distributions under the Reinvestment Plan will not relieve Plan Participants of any income tax applicable to such distributions. Each Plan Participant will be mailed annually the information necessary to enable such Plan Participant to complete an income tax return with respect to amounts paid or payable by the CI ETF to the Plan Participant in the preceding taxation year.

**PURCHASES OF UNITS****Investment in the CI ETFs**

In compliance with NI 81-102, each CI ETF will not issue Units to the public unless subscriptions aggregating not less than \$500,000 have been received and accepted by the CI ETF from investors other than persons or companies related to the Manager or its affiliates.

## **Issuance of Units**

Units of each CI ETF are being issued and sold on a continuous basis and there is no maximum number of Units that may be issued.

### ***To Designated Brokers and Dealers***

All orders to purchase Units directly from the CI ETFs must be placed by the applicable Designated Broker or Dealers. Each CI ETF reserves the absolute right to reject any subscription order placed by the Designated Broker and/or a Dealer. No fees will be payable by a CI ETF to the Designated Broker or a Dealer in connection with the issuance of Units. On the issuance of Units, the Manager may, at its discretion, charge an administrative fee to a Dealer or Designated Broker to offset any expenses (including any applicable TSX additional listing fees) incurred in issuing the Units.

On any Trading Day, the Designated Broker or a Dealer may place a subscription order for the PNU or integral multiple PNU of a CI ETF.

If a subscription order is received by a CI ETF at or before 9:00 a.m. (Toronto time) on a Trading Day, or such other time prior to 4:00 p.m. (Toronto time) (the “**Valuation Time**”) on such Trading Day as the Manager may permit, and is accepted by the Manager, the CI ETF will generally issue to the Dealer or Designated Broker the PNU (or an integral multiple thereof) within two Trading Days from the effective date of the subscription order. The CI ETF must receive payment for the Units subscribed for within two Trading Days from the effective date of the subscription order. The effective date of a subscription order is the Trading Day on which the Valuation Time that applies to such subscription order takes place.

Unless the Manager shall otherwise agree or the Declaration of Trust shall otherwise provide, as payment for a PNU of a CI ETF, a Dealer or Designated Broker must deliver subscription proceeds consisting of a group of securities and/or assets determined by the Manager from time to time representing the constituents of the CI ETF (a “**Basket of Securities**”) and cash in an amount sufficient so that the value of the Basket of Securities and cash delivered is equal to the NAV of the applicable PNU of the CI ETF determined at the Valuation Time on the effective date of the subscription order.

The Manager will, except when circumstances prevent it from doing so, publish the applicable PNU for a CI ETF following the close of business on each Trading Day on its website, [www.ci.com](http://www.ci.com). The Manager may, at its discretion, increase or decrease the applicable PNU from time to time.

### ***To the Applicable Designated Broker in Special Circumstances***

Units may be issued by the Index ETF to the applicable Designated Broker in connection with the rebalancing of and adjustments to the Index ETF as described under “*Investment Strategies – Index ETF – Rebalancing Events*” and when cash redemptions of Units occur as described below under “*Exchange, Redemption and Switching of Units – Redemption of Units of a CI ETF for Cash*”.

### ***To Unitholders as Reinvested Distributions***

In addition to the issuance of Units as described above, Units of a CI ETF may be issued to Unitholders on the automatic reinvestment of certain distributions in accordance with the distribution policy of the CI ETF. See “*Distribution Policy*”.

## **Buying and Selling Units of a CI ETF**

The Units have been conditionally approved for listing on the TSX. Subject to satisfying the TSX’s original listing requirements, the Units will be listed on the TSX, and investors will be able to buy or sell such Units on the TSX through registered brokers and dealers in the province or territory where the investor resides.

Investors may incur customary brokerage commissions in buying or selling Units. No fees are paid by investors to the Manager or a CI ETF in connection with buying or selling of Units on the TSX.

***Special Considerations for Unitholders***

The provisions of the so-called “*early warning*” requirements set out in Canadian securities legislation do not apply in connection with the acquisition of Units. In addition, each CI ETF is entitled to rely on exemptive relief from the Canadian securities regulatory authorities to permit a Unitholder to acquire more than 20% of the Units of a CI ETF through purchases on the TSX, without regard to the takeover bid requirements of applicable Canadian securities legislation.

Units of the Index ETF are, in the opinion of the Manager, index participation units within the meaning of NI 81-102. A mutual fund wishing to invest in Units of the Index ETF should make its own assessment of its ability to do so after careful consideration of the relevant provisions of NI 81-102, including but not limited to whether the Units of the Index ETF should be considered index participation units, as well as the control, concentration and certain of the “*fund-of-funds*” restrictions of NI 81-102. No purchase of Units of the Index ETF should be made solely in reliance on the above statements.

**EXCHANGE, REDEMPTION AND SWITCHING OF UNITS**

**Exchange of Units of a CI ETF at NAV per Unit for Baskets of Securities and/or Cash**

Unitholders of a CI ETF may exchange the applicable PNU (or an integral multiple thereof) of the CI ETF on any Trading Day for Baskets of Securities and cash, subject to the requirement that a minimum PNU be exchanged. To effect an exchange of Units of a CI ETF, a Unitholder must submit an exchange request in the form and at the location prescribed by the CI ETF from time to time at or before 9:00 a.m. (Toronto time) on a Trading Day, or such other time prior to the Valuation Time on such Trading Day as the Manager may permit. The exchange price will be equal to the NAV of each PNU tendered for exchange determined at the Valuation Time on the effective date of the exchange request, payable by delivery of a Basket of Securities (constituted as most recently published prior to the effective date of the exchange request) and cash. The Units will be redeemed in the exchange. The Manager will also make available to Dealers and the Designated Broker the applicable PNU to redeem Units of a CI ETF on each Trading Day. The effective date of an exchange request is the Trading Day on which the Valuation Time that applies to such redemption request takes place.

Upon the request of a Unitholder, the Manager may, in its complete discretion, satisfy an exchange request by delivering cash only in an amount equal to the NAV of each PNU tendered for exchange determined at the Valuation Time on the effective date of the exchange request, provided that the Unitholder agrees to pay any fee payable in connection with cash-only payments for exchange of a PNU of the applicable CI ETF, representing, as applicable, brokerage expenses, commissions, transaction costs and other costs or expenses that the CI ETF incurs or expects to incur in selling securities on the market to obtain the necessary cash for the exchange.

If an exchange request is not received by the applicable cut-off time, the exchange request will be effective only on the next Trading Day. Settlement of exchanges for Baskets of Securities and/or will generally be made by the second Trading Day after the effective day of the exchange request.

If any securities in which a CI ETF has invested are cease traded at any time by order of a Canadian securities regulatory authority or other relevant regulator or stock exchange, the delivery of Baskets of to a Unitholder, Dealer or Designated Broker on an exchange in the PNU may be postponed until such time as the transfer of the Baskets of Securities is permitted by law.



As described under “*Book-Entry Only System*”, registration of interests in, and transfers of, Units will be made only through the book-entry only system of CDS. The redemption rights described below must be exercised through the CDS Participant through which the owner holds Units. Beneficial owners of Units should ensure that they provide redemption instructions to the CDS Participant through which they hold such Units sufficiently in advance of the cut-off times described below to allow such CDS Participant to notify CDS and for CDS to notify the Registrar and Transfer Agent prior to the relevant cut-off time.

#### ***Redemption of Units of a CI ETF for Cash***

On any Trading Day, Unitholders of a CI ETF may redeem (i) Units of the CI ETF for cash at a redemption price per Unit equal to 95% of the closing price for the Units on the TSX, on the effective day of the redemption, subject to a maximum redemption price per Unit equal to the NAV per Unit on the effective day of redemption, less any applicable redemption fee determined by the Manager, in its sole discretion, from time to time, or (ii) a PNU of a CI ETF or a multiple PNU of a CI ETF for cash equal to the NAV of that number of Units of the CI ETF less any applicable redemption fee determined by the Manager, in its sole discretion from time to time. Because Unitholders will generally be able to sell Units at the market price on the TSX, through a registered broker or dealer subject only to customary brokerage commissions, Unitholders of the CI ETFs are advised to consult their brokers, dealers or investment advisors before redeeming such Units for cash. No fees or expenses are paid by Unitholders to the Manager or any CI ETF in connection with selling Units on the TSX.

In order for a cash redemption to be effective on a Trading Day, a cash redemption request with respect to the applicable CI ETF must be delivered to the Manager in the form and at the location prescribed by the Manager from time to time at or before 9:00 a.m. (Toronto time) on such Trading Day. Any cash redemption request received after such time will be effective only on the next Trading Day. The cash redemption request forms may be obtained from any registered broker or dealer. Where possible, payment of the redemption price will be made by no later than the second Trading Day after the effective day of the redemption. Unitholders that have delivered a redemption request prior to the Distribution Record Date for any distribution will not be entitled to receive that distribution. In connection with the redemption of Units of a CI ETF, the CI ETF will generally dispose of securities or other financial instruments.

#### ***Suspension of Exchanges and Redemptions***

The Manager may suspend the exchange or redemption of Units of a CI ETF or payment of redemption proceeds of a CI ETF: (i) during any period when normal trading is suspended on a stock exchange or other market on which securities owned by the CI ETF are listed and traded, if these securities represent more than 50% by value or underlying market exposure of the total assets of the CI ETF, without allowance for liabilities, and if these securities are not traded on any other exchange that represents a reasonably practical alternative for the CI ETF; or (ii) with the prior permission of the Canadian securities regulatory authorities where required, for any period not exceeding 30 days during which the Manager determines that conditions exist which render impractical the sale of assets of the CI ETF or which impair the ability of the Custodian to determine the value of the assets of the CI ETF. The suspension may apply to all requests for exchange or redemption received prior to the suspension but as to which payment has not been made, as well as to all requests received while the suspension is in effect. All Unitholders making such requests shall be advised by the Manager of the suspension and that the exchange or redemption will be effected at a price determined on the Trading Day following the termination of the suspension. All such Unitholders shall have and shall be advised that they have the right to withdraw their requests for exchange or redemption. The suspension shall terminate in any event on the first day on which the condition giving rise to the suspension has ceased to exist, provided that no other condition under which a suspension is authorized then exists. To the extent not inconsistent with official rules and regulations promulgated by any government body having jurisdiction over a CI ETF, any declaration of suspension made by the Manager shall be conclusive.

#### ***Costs Associated with Exchanges and Redemptions***

An amount may be charged by the Manager at its discretion, on behalf of a CI ETF, to exchanging or redeeming Unitholders to offset certain transaction costs including brokerage expenses, commissions and other costs and expenses associated with the exchange or redemption of Units of a CI ETF. The current redemption fee of a CI ETF is available upon request.

This fee, which is payable to the applicable CI ETF, does not apply to Unitholders who buy and sell their Units through the facilities of the TSX.

### ***Allocations of Capital Gains to Redeeming or Exchanging Unitholders***

Pursuant to the Declaration of Trust, a CI ETF may allocate and designate as payable any capital gains realized by the CI ETF as a result of any disposition of property of the CI ETF undertaken to permit or facilitate the redemption or exchange of Units to a Unitholder whose Units are being redeemed or exchanged. Any such allocations and designations will reduce the redemption or exchange price otherwise payable to the Unitholder. The Manager does not intend to allocate taxable capital gains to redeeming or exchanging Unitholders in a manner that would result in the allocated amounts being non-deductible under the ATR Rule, as described under “*Risk Factors – General Risk Factors – Tax Risk*”.

### **Book-Entry Only System**

Registration of interests in, and transfers of, Units of a CI ETF will be made only through the book-entry only system of CDS. Units of a CI ETF must be purchased, transferred and surrendered for redemption only through a CDS Participant. All rights of an owner of Units must be exercised through, and all payments or other property to which such owner is entitled will be made or delivered by, CDS or the CDS Participant through which the owner holds such Units. Upon buying Units of a CI ETF, the owner will receive only the customary confirmation. References in this prospectus to a holder of Units means, unless the context otherwise requires, the owner of the beneficial interest of such Units.

Neither a CI ETF nor the Manager will have any liability for: (i) records maintained by CDS relating to the beneficial interests in Units or the book entry accounts maintained by CDS; (ii) maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests; or (iii) any advice or representation made or given by CDS and made or given with respect to the rules and regulations of CDS or any action taken by CDS or at the direction of the CDS Participants.

The ability of a beneficial owner of Units of a CI ETF to pledge such Units or otherwise take action with respect to such owner’s interest in such Units (other than through a CDS Participant) may be limited due to the lack of a physical certificate.

A CI ETF has the option to terminate registration of Units through the book-entry only system in which case certificates for Units in fully registered form will be issued to beneficial owners of such Units or to their nominees.

### **Short-Term Trading**

Unlike conventional open-end mutual funds in which short term trading by investors may cause the mutual fund to incur additional unnecessary trading costs in connection with the purchase of additional portfolio securities and the sale of portfolio securities to fund unitholder redemptions, the Manager does not believe that it is necessary to impose any short-term trading restrictions on the CI ETFs at this time as: (i) the CI ETFs are ETFs that are primarily traded in the secondary market; and (ii) the few transactions involving Unitholders of the CI ETFs that do not occur on the secondary market involve Designated Brokers and Dealers, who can only purchase or redeem Units in a PNU and on whom the Manager may impose an redemption fee. The redemption fee is intended to compensate the CI ETFs for any costs and expenses incurred by the CI ETFs in order to fund the redemption.

## **PRIOR SALES**

### **Trading Price and Volume**

This information is not yet available for the CI ETFs because they are new.

## **INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS**

The following is, as of the date hereof, a summary of the principal Canadian federal income tax considerations under the Tax Act generally applicable to the acquisition, holding and disposition of Units of a CI ETF by a Unitholder of the

CI ETF who acquires Units of the CI ETF pursuant to this prospectus. This summary only applies to a prospective Unitholder of a CI ETF who is an individual (other than a trust) resident in Canada for purposes of the Tax Act, who deals at arm's length with the CI ETF and the Designated Broker or Dealer and is not affiliated with the CI ETF or the Designated Broker or Dealer and who holds Units of the CI ETF as capital property (a "**Holder**").

Generally, Units of a CI ETF will be considered to be capital property to a Holder provided that the Holder does not hold such Units in the course of carrying on a business of buying and selling securities and has not acquired them in one or more transactions considered to be an adventure or concern in the nature of trade. Provided that a CI ETF qualifies as a "*mutual fund trust*" for purposes of the Tax Act, certain Holders who might not otherwise be considered to hold Units of the CI ETF as capital property may, in certain circumstances, be entitled to have such Units and all other "*Canadian securities*" owned or subsequently acquired by them treated as capital property by making the irrevocable election permitted by subsection 39(4) of the Tax Act. This summary does not apply to a Holder who has entered or will enter into a "*derivative forward agreement*" as that term is defined in the Tax Act with respect to the Units.

This summary is based on the facts disclosed herein and assumes that at all times each CI ETF will comply with its investment restrictions and that none of the issuers of the securities in the portfolio of a CI ETF will be foreign affiliates of any Holder.

This summary is also based on the assumption that no CI ETF will be a "*SIFT trust*" for purposes of the SIFT Rules or a "*covered entity*" for purposes of the Equity Repurchase Rules.

This summary is based on the current provisions of the Tax Act, and an understanding of the current publicly available administrative policies and assessing practices of the CRA published in writing prior to the date hereof. This summary takes into account proposed amendments to the Tax Act publicly announced by the Minister of Finance (Canada) prior to the date hereof (the "**Tax Amendments**"). This description is not exhaustive of all Canadian federal income tax consequences and does not take into account or anticipate changes in the law or in administrative policy or assessing practice, whether by legislative, governmental or judicial action other than the Tax Amendments in their present form, nor does it take into account provincial, territorial or foreign tax considerations which may differ significantly from those discussed herein. There can be no assurance that the Tax Amendments will be enacted in the form publicly announced, or at all.

**This summary is not exhaustive of all possible Canadian federal income tax considerations applicable to an investment in Units of a CI ETF. This summary does not address the deductibility of interest on any funds borrowed by an investor to purchase Units of a CI ETF. The income and other tax consequences of investing in Units will vary depending on an investor's particular circumstances including the province or territory in which the investor resides or carries on business. Accordingly, this summary is of a general nature only and is not intended to be, nor should it be construed to be, legal or tax advice to any investor in Units of a CI ETF. Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the income tax consequences to them of an acquisition of Units of a CI ETF based on their particular circumstances.**

Certain Tax Amendments released by the Minister of Finance (Canada) on June 10, 2024 (the "**Capital Gains Amendments**") would generally increase the capital gains inclusion rate from one-half to two-thirds. The Capital Gains Amendments are discussed in this summary under the heading "*Capital Gains Amendments*", but are not otherwise described in this summary.

#### **Status of the CI ETFs**

This summary is based on the assumption that each CI ETF will qualify or will be deemed to qualify at all relevant times as a "*mutual fund trust*" within the meaning of the Tax Act, and that each CI ETF has not been established and will not be maintained primarily for the benefit of non-residents at any time unless, at that time, substantially all of its property consists of property other than property that would be "*taxable Canadian property*" within the meaning of the Tax Act (if the definition of such term were read without reference to paragraph (b) of that definition).

To qualify as a mutual fund trust, (i) a CI ETF must be a Canadian resident "*unit trust*" for purposes of the Tax Act, (ii) the only undertaking of the CI ETF must be (a) the investing of its funds in property (other than real property or interests in real property or an immovable or a real right in an immovable), (b) the acquiring, holding, maintaining,

improving, leasing or managing of any real property (or interest in real property) or of any immovable (or real right in immovables) that is capital property of the CI ETF, or (c) any combination of the activities described in (a) and (b), and (iii) the CI ETF must comply with certain minimum requirements respecting the ownership and dispersal of Units of a particular class (the “**minimum distribution requirements**”). In this connection, (i) the Manager intends to cause each CI ETF to qualify as a unit trust throughout the life of the CI ETF, (ii) each CI ETF’s undertaking conforms with the restrictions for mutual fund trusts, and (iii) each CI ETF intends to file the necessary election so that it will be deemed to qualify as a mutual fund trust from its inception in 2024 and the Manager has no reason to believe that either CI ETF will not comply with the minimum distribution requirements before the 91st day after the end of its first taxation year (determined without regard to any taxation year-end that may be deemed to occur for other purposes under the rules in the Tax Act relating to “*loss restriction events*”), thereby permitting the filing by each CI ETF of such election and at all times thereafter.

If a CI ETF were not to qualify or be deemed to qualify as a mutual fund trust at all times, the income tax considerations described below would, in some respects, be materially and adversely different in respect of that CI ETF than would be the case if it were a mutual fund trust. See “*Risk Factors – General Risk Factors – Tax Risk*” for more information.

Provided the Units of a CI ETF are listed on a “*designated stock exchange*” (within the meaning of the Tax Act, which currently includes the TSX) or the CI ETF qualifies as a “*mutual fund trust*” within the meaning of the Tax Act, Units of that CI ETF will be qualified investments under the Tax Act for a trust governed by a Plan. See “*Income Tax Considerations – Taxation of Plans*” for the consequences of holding Units in Plans.

#### **Taxation of the CI ETFs**

Each of the CI ETFs will elect to have a taxation year that ends on December 15 of each calendar year provided that the CI ETF qualifies as a mutual fund trust at the time the election is required to be made. A CI ETF that has not validly made such election will have a taxation year that ends on December 31 of each calendar year. A CI ETF must pay tax on its net income (including net realized taxable capital gains) for a taxation year, less the portion thereof that it deducts in respect of the amount paid or payable (or deemed to be paid or payable) to its Unitholders in the calendar year in which the taxation year-end falls. An amount will be considered to be payable to a Unitholder of a CI ETF in a calendar year if it is paid to the Unitholder in that year by the CI ETF or if the Unitholder is entitled in that year to enforce payment of the amount. The Declaration of Trust requires that sufficient amounts be paid or made payable in respect of each taxation year so that no CI ETF is liable for any non-refundable income tax under Part I of the Tax Act.

A CI ETF will be required to include in its income for each taxation year any dividends received (or deemed to be received) by it in such year on a security held in its portfolio.

In general, a CI ETF will realize a capital gain (or capital loss) upon the actual or deemed disposition of a security included in its portfolio to the extent the proceeds of disposition, net of any reasonable costs of disposition, exceed (or are less than) the adjusted cost base of such security, unless the CI ETF were considered to be trading or dealing in securities or otherwise carrying on a business of buying and selling securities or the CI ETF has acquired the security in a transaction or transactions considered to be an adventure or concern in the nature of trade. Each CI ETF will purchase the securities in its portfolio with the objective of receiving dividends or other distributions thereon and will take the position that gains and losses realized on the disposition of its securities are capital gains and capital losses. Further, the Manager has advised that each CI ETF that holds “*Canadian securities*” (as defined in the Tax Act) will elect in accordance with the Tax Act to have each such security treated as capital property. Such election will ensure that gains or losses realized by the CI ETF on the disposition of “*Canadian securities*” are taxed as capital gains or capital losses.

Each CI ETF is entitled for each taxation year throughout which it is a mutual fund trust for purposes of the Tax Act to reduce (or receive a refund in respect of) its liability, if any, for tax on its net realized capital gains by an amount determined under the Tax Act based on the redemptions of Units during the year (the “**Capital Gains Refund**”). The Capital Gains Refund in a particular taxation year may not completely offset the tax liability of a CI ETF for such taxation year which may arise upon the sale or other disposition of securities included in the portfolio in connection with the redemption of Units.

In general, gains and losses realized by a CI ETF from derivative transactions will be on income account except where such derivatives are used to hedge portfolio securities held on capital account provided there is sufficient linkage, subject to the DFA Rules discussed below, and such gains and losses will be recognized for tax purposes at the time they are realized by the CI ETF.

A loss realized by a CI ETF on a disposition of capital property will be a suspended loss for purposes of the Tax Act if the CI ETF, or a person affiliated with the CI ETF, acquires a property (a “**substituted property**”) that is the same as or identical to the property disposed of, within 30 days before and 30 days after the disposition and the CI ETF, or a person affiliated with the CI ETF, owns the substituted property 30 days after the original disposition. If a loss is suspended, a CI ETF cannot deduct the loss from the CI ETF’s capital gains until the substituted property is disposed of and is not reacquired by the CI ETF, or a person affiliated with the CI ETF, within 30 days before and after the disposition.

Any premiums received on covered call options written by CCBD which are not exercised prior to the end of the taxation year will constitute capital gains of CCBD in the taxation year received, unless such premiums are received by CCBD as income from a business or CCBD has engaged in a transaction or transactions considered to be an adventure or concern in the nature of trade. CCBD will purchase the securities in its portfolio with the objective of receiving dividends and distributions thereon over its life and will write covered call options with the objective of increasing the yield on the portfolio beyond the dividends and distributions received. Having regard to the foregoing, the covered option writing strategy of CCBD and in accordance with the CRA’s published administrative policies, transactions undertaken by CCBD in respect of options on the securities in its portfolio will be treated and reported by CCBD as arising on capital account.

Premiums received by CCBD on covered call options which are subsequently exercised will be added in computing the proceeds of disposition of CCBD of the securities disposed of by CCBD upon the exercise of such call options. In addition, where a covered call option is exercised after the end of the taxation year in which it was granted and where this results in CCBD disposing of securities, CCBD’s capital gain in the previous taxation year in respect of the receipt of the option premium will be reversed.

The CI ETFs may enter into transactions denominated in currencies other than the Canadian dollar, including the writing of covered call options (in the case of CCBD) and the acquisition of securities in their portfolios. The cost and proceeds of disposition of securities, dividends and all other amounts will be determined for the purposes of the Tax Act in Canadian dollars using the appropriate exchange rates determined in accordance with the detailed rules in the Tax Act in that regard. The amount of income, gains and losses realized by a CI ETF may be affected by fluctuations in the value of foreign currencies relative to the Canadian dollar. Gains or losses in respect of currency hedges entered into in respect of covered call options or amounts invested in the portfolio of a CI ETF should constitute capital gains and capital losses to the CI ETF if the securities in the applicable CI ETF’s portfolio are capital property to the CI ETF and provided there is sufficient linkage.

The Tax Act contains rules (the “**DFA Rules**”) that target certain financial arrangements (described in the DFA Rules as “*derivative forward agreements*”) that seek to reduce tax by converting, through the use of derivative contracts, the return on an investment that would have the character of ordinary income to capital gains. The DFA Rules are broad in scope and could apply to other agreements or transactions (including certain options). If the DFA Rules were to apply in respect of derivatives utilized by a CI ETF, gains realized in respect of the property underlying such derivatives could be treated as ordinary income rather than capital gains. Based on the covered call option writing strategy of CCBD, the writing of such call option will not be subject to the DFA Rules.

The CI ETFs may derive income or gains from investments in countries other than Canada, and as a result, may be liable to pay income or profits tax to such countries. To the extent that such foreign tax paid by such a CI ETF exceeds 15% of the amount included in the CI ETF’s income from such investments, such excess may generally be deducted by the CI ETF in computing its net income for the purposes of the Tax Act. To the extent that such foreign tax paid does not exceed 15% of such amount and has not been deducted in computing a CI ETF’s income, the CI ETF may designate in respect of a Holder a portion of its foreign source income that can reasonably be considered to be part of the CI ETF’s income distributed to such Holder so that such income and a portion of the foreign tax paid by the CI ETF may be regarded as foreign source income of, and foreign tax paid by, the Holder for the purposes of the foreign tax credit provisions of the Tax Act.

With respect to an issuer that is a trust resident in Canada whose units are included in the portfolio of a CI ETF and held as capital property for the purposes of the Tax Act, and that is not subject in a taxation year to tax under the SIFT Rules, the CI ETF will be required to include in the calculation of its income for a taxation year the net income, including net taxable capital gains, paid or payable to the CI ETF by such trust in the calendar year in which that taxation year ends, notwithstanding that certain of such amounts may be reinvested in additional units of the trust. Provided that appropriate designations are made by such trust, net taxable capital gains realized by the trust, foreign source income of the trust and taxable dividends from taxable Canadian corporations received by the trust that are paid or payable by the trust to the CI ETF will effectively retain their character in the hands of the CI ETF. The CI ETF will be required to reduce the adjusted cost base of units of such trust by any amount paid or payable by the trust to the CI ETF except to the extent that the amount was included in calculating the income of the CI ETF or was the CI ETF's share of the non-taxable portion of capital gains of the trust, the taxable portion of which was designated in respect of the CI ETF. If the adjusted cost base to the CI ETF of such units becomes a negative amount at any time in a taxation year of the CI ETF, that negative amount will be deemed to be a capital gain realized by the CI ETF in that taxation year and the CI ETF's adjusted cost base of such units will be increased by the amount of such deemed capital gain to zero.

Under the SIFT Rules, each issuer of securities in a CI ETF's portfolio that is a "*SIFT trust*" as defined under the SIFT Rules (which will generally include certain trusts, other than certain real estate investment trusts, the units of which are listed or traded on a stock exchange or other public market) will be subject to a special tax in respect of (i) income from business carried on in Canada, and (ii) certain income and capital gains in respect of "*non-portfolio properties*" (collectively, "**Non-Portfolio Income**"). Non-Portfolio Income that is distributed by a SIFT trust to its unitholders will be taxed at a rate that is equivalent to the federal general corporate tax rate plus a prescribed amount on account of provincial tax. Non-Portfolio Income that becomes payable by an issuer that is a SIFT trust will generally be taxed as though it were a taxable dividend from a taxable Canadian corporation and will be deemed to be an "*eligible dividend*" eligible for the enhanced gross-up and tax credit rules.

The Portfolio Manager expects that most of the trusts resident in Canada the units of which are included in the portfolio of a CI ETF will be characterized as trusts not subject to tax under the SIFT Rules.

Pursuant to the ATR Rule, amounts of taxable capital gains allocated and designated to redeeming or exchanging Unitholders will only be deductible to a CI ETF to the extent of the redeeming or exchanging Unitholders' pro rata share (as determined under the ATR Rule) of the net taxable capital gains of the CI ETF for the year.

A CI ETF is entitled to deduct an amount equal to the reasonable expenses that it incurs in the course of issuing Units. Such issue expenses paid by a CI ETF and not reimbursed are deductible by the CI ETF rateably over a five-year period subject to reduction in any taxation year which is less than 365 days. In computing its income under the Tax Act, a CI ETF may deduct reasonable administrative and other expenses incurred to earn income.

Losses incurred by a CI ETF in a taxation year cannot be allocated to Holders, but may be deducted by the CI ETF in future years in accordance with the Tax Act.

### **Taxation of Holders**

A Holder will generally be required to include in computing income for a particular taxation year of the Holder such portion of the net income of a CI ETF, including the taxable portion of any net realized capital gains, as is paid or becomes payable to the Holder in that particular taxation year (whether in cash or in Units, whether such amount is automatically reinvested in additional Units of the CI ETF pursuant to the Reinvestment Plan or whether as a Management Fee Distribution). Provided that an election is made by a CI ETF to have a taxation year that ends on December 15 of each calendar year, amounts paid or payable by a CI ETF to a Holder after December 15 and before the end of the calendar year are deemed to have been paid or become payable to the Holder on December 15.

Under the Tax Act, a CI ETF is permitted to deduct in computing its income for a taxation year an amount that is less than the amount of its distributions of income for the year, to the extent necessary to enable the CI ETF to use, in that year, losses from prior years without affecting the ability of the CI ETF to distribute its income annually. In such circumstances, the amount distributed to a Holder of a CI ETF but not deducted by the CI ETF will not be included in the Holder's income. However, the adjusted cost base of the Holder's Units of the CI ETF will be reduced by such amount. The non-taxable portion of a CI ETF's net realized capital gains for a taxation year, the taxable portion of

which was designated in respect of a Holder in the calendar year in which that taxation year ends, that is paid or becomes payable to the Holder in the calendar year in which that taxation year ends will not be included in computing the Holder's income for the year. Any other amount in excess of a Holder's share of the net income of a CI ETF for a taxation year that is paid or becomes payable to the Holder in the calendar year in which that taxation year ends (i.e. returns of capital) will not generally be included in the Holder's income for the year, but will reduce the adjusted cost base of the Holder's Units of the CI ETF. To the extent that the adjusted cost base of a Unit of a CI ETF to a Holder would otherwise be a negative amount, the negative amount will be deemed to be a capital gain and the adjusted cost base of the Unit to the Holder will be increased by the amount of such deemed capital gain to zero.

Provided that appropriate designations are made by a CI ETF, such portion of the net realized taxable capital gains of the CI ETF, the taxable dividends received or deemed to be received by the CI ETF on shares of taxable Canadian corporations and foreign source income as is paid or becomes payable to a Holder will effectively retain its character and be treated as such in the hands of the Holder for purposes of the Tax Act. To the extent that amounts are designated as taxable dividends from taxable Canadian corporations, the gross-up and dividend tax credit rules will apply. Where a CI ETF makes designations in respect of its foreign source income, for the purpose of computing any foreign tax credit that may be available to a Holder, the Holder will generally be deemed to have paid as tax to the government of a foreign country that portion of taxes paid by the CI ETF to that country that is equal to the Holder's share of the CI ETF's income from sources in that country.

Any loss of a CI ETF for purposes of the Tax Act cannot be allocated to, and cannot be treated as a loss of, a Holder.

On the disposition or deemed disposition of a Unit of a CI ETF, including on a redemption, a Holder will realize a capital gain (or capital loss) to the extent that the Holder's proceeds of disposition (which do not include any amount of capital gains payable by the CI ETF to the Holder which represents capital gains realized by the CI ETF in connection with dispositions to fund the redemption), net of any reasonable costs of disposition, exceed (or are less than) the adjusted cost base of the Unit. For the purpose of determining the adjusted cost base of a Holder's Units of a CI ETF, when additional Units of that CI ETF are acquired by the Holder (pursuant to the Reinvestment Plan or otherwise), the cost of the newly acquired Units of the CI ETF will be averaged with the adjusted cost base of all Units of the CI ETF owned by the Holder as capital property immediately before that time. For this purpose, the cost of Units that have been issued on a distribution will generally be equal to the amount of the distribution. A consolidation of Units of a CI ETF following a distribution paid in the form of additional Units of the CI ETF will not be regarded as a disposition of Units of the CI ETF and will not affect the aggregate adjusted cost base to a Holder of Units of that CI ETF.

In the case of an exchange of Units for a Basket of Securities, a Holder's proceeds of disposition of Units would generally be equal to the aggregate of the fair market value of the distributed property and the amount of any cash received. The cost to a Holder of any property received from the CI ETF upon the exchange will generally be equal to the fair market value of such property at the time of the distribution. In the case of an exchange of Units for a Basket of Securities, the investor may receive securities that may or may not be qualified investments under the Tax Act for Plans. If such securities are not qualified investments for Plans, such Plans (and, in the case of certain Plans, the annuitants, beneficiaries or subscribers thereunder or holders thereof) may be subject to adverse tax consequences. Investors should consult their own tax counsel for advice on whether or not such securities would be qualified investments for Plans.

In general, one-half of any capital gain (a "**taxable capital gain**") realized by a Holder on the disposition of Units of a CI ETF or a taxable capital gain designated by the CI ETF in respect of the Holder in a taxation year of the Holder will be included in computing the Holder's income for that year and one-half of any capital loss (an "**allowable capital loss**") realized by the Holder in a taxation year of the Holder must be deducted from taxable capital gains realized by the Holder in the taxation year or designated by the CI ETF in respect of the Holder in the taxation year in accordance with the detailed provisions of the Tax Act. Allowable capital losses for a taxation year in excess of taxable capital gains for that taxation year may be carried back and deducted in any of the three preceding taxation years or carried forward and deducted in any subsequent taxation year against net taxable capital gains in accordance with the provisions of the Tax Act.

Subject to the limits imposed by the ATR Rule, when a Unitholder redeems Units of a CI ETF for cash or exchanges Units of a CI ETF for a Basket of Securities and cash, the CI ETF may allocate and designate capital gains to the

Unitholder as partial payment of the redemption or exchange price, as applicable. Any capital gains so allocated and designated must be included in the calculation of the Unitholders' income in the manner described above and will reduce the Unitholder's proceeds of disposition.

Amounts designated by a CI ETF to a Holder of the CI ETF as taxable capital gains or dividends from taxable Canadian corporations, and taxable capital gains realized on the disposition of Units of the CI ETF may increase the Holder's liability for alternative minimum tax.

### ***Tax Implications of the CI ETF's Distribution Policy***

The NAV per Unit of a CI ETF will, in part, reflect income and capital gains that the CI ETF has accrued or realized, but not yet paid out as a distribution. Accordingly, an investor who acquires Units of a CI ETF at any time in the year, including on a reinvestment of distributions or a distribution of Units, but prior to a distribution being paid or made payable will have to pay tax on the entire distribution (to the extent it is a taxable distribution) notwithstanding that such amounts may have been reflected in the price paid by the investor for the Units. Further, where a CI ETF has elected to have a taxation year ending on December 15 of each calendar year and an investor acquires Units in a calendar year after December 15 of such year, such investor may become taxable on income earned or capital gains realized in the taxation year ending on December 15 of such calendar year but that had not been made payable before the Units were acquired.

### **Capital Gains Amendments**

Under the Capital Gains Amendments, the capital gains inclusion rate applicable for the purposes of determining a taxpayer's taxable capital gains and allowable capital losses for a particular taxation year is proposed to increase from one-half to two-thirds. Where allowable capital losses in excess of taxable capital gains realized in a taxation year (a "**net capital loss**") are applied against taxable capital gains realized in another taxation year for which there is a different inclusion rate, the amount of the net capital loss that can be applied against the taxable capital gains will be adjusted to match the inclusion rate used to compute those taxable capital gains.

The Capital Gains Amendments are generally proposed to apply for taxation years ending after June 24, 2024 (for a taxation year that includes June 25, 2024, the period prior to June 25, 2024 being the "**first period**" and the period after June 24, 2024 being the "**second period**"). Accordingly, the Capital Gains Amendments include transitional rules that will effectively adjust a taxpayer's capital gains inclusion rate for the 2024 taxation year to generally include only one-half of "**net capital gains**" (i.e. capital gains in excess of capital losses) realized by the taxpayer in the first period (including any portion of a deemed capital gain), with the result that a taxpayer may have a blended inclusion rate for the 2024 taxation year.

A Holder's income for a particular taxation year in which the increased rate applies will be subject to certain adjustments which are intended to effectively reduce the Holder's net inclusion rate to the original one-half for up to \$250,000 of net capital gains realized (or deemed to be realized) by the Holder in the year that are not offset by an amount in respect of net capital losses carried back or forward from another taxation year.

Under the transitional rules of the Capital Gains Amendments, if a CI ETF designates an amount of its net taxable capital gains in respect of a Holder for a particular taxation year of the CI ETF that ends in a taxation year of the Holder that begins before June 25, 2024 and ends after June 24, 2024, the Holder will not include the amount of the designated gain in its income and will instead be deemed to realize a capital gain for its taxation year in which the taxation year of the CI ETF ends equal to the amount of the designated gain divided by the inclusion rate that applies to the CI ETF for such year. The deemed capital gain will be included in computing the Holder's income at the Holder's capital gains inclusion rate for the year as determined under the transitional rules discussed above, which may be blended, and the balance of the deemed capital gain will not be included in computing the Holder's income.

The Capital Gains Amendments are complex and may be subject to further changes, and their application to a particular Holder will depend on the Holder's particular circumstances. Holders should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the Capital Gains Amendments.



## **Taxation of Plans**

Amounts of income and capital gains included in a Plan's income from Units are generally not taxable under Part I of the Tax Act provided the Units are "*qualified investments*" for the Plan and in the case of certain Plans, not "*prohibited investments*" for the Plan. However, amounts withdrawn from a Plan (other than from a TFSA or certain permitted withdrawals from an RESP, RDSP or FHSA) will generally be subject to tax.

Investors should consult with their own advisors regarding the tax implications of establishing, amending, terminating or withdrawing amounts from a Plan.

## **Eligibility for Investment**

Provided that a CI ETF qualifies or is deemed to qualify as a mutual fund trust or the Units of the applicable CI ETF are listed on a designated stock exchange within the meaning of the Tax Act (which currently includes the TSX), the Units of that CI ETF will be "*qualified investments*" for trusts governed by Plans for purposes of the Tax Act.

Notwithstanding that Units of a CI ETF may be "*qualified investments*" for a Plan, the holder of a TFSA, RDSP or FHSA, the annuitant under an RRSP or RRIF and the subscriber of an RESP (each a "**Plan Holder**") will be subject to a penalty tax in respect of Units held by such TFSA, RDSP, FHSA, RRSP, RRIF or RESP, as the case may be, if such Units are a "*prohibited investment*" for such Plans for the purposes of the Tax Act. Generally, Units of a CI ETF would be a prohibited investment for a Plan if the Plan Holder (i) does not deal at arm's length with the applicable CI ETF for purposes of the Tax Act; or (ii) has a "*significant interest*" as defined in the Tax Act in the applicable CI ETF.

Units of a CI ETF will not be a "*prohibited investment*" if such Units are "*excluded property*" as defined in the Tax Act for your Plan. Under a safe harbour for new mutual funds, Units of a CI ETF may be "*excluded property*" at any time during the first 24 months of the CI ETF's existence provided, among other things, that the CI ETF is, or is deemed to be, a mutual fund trust under the Tax Act and the CI ETF derives all or substantially all of its value from one or more mutual funds that are subject to, and substantially comply with, the requirements of NI 81-102 or follows a reasonable policy of investment diversification within the period. Investors should consult their own tax advisors for advice with respect to whether Units of a CI ETF would be a "*prohibited investment*" for their Plans.

In the case of an exchange of Units of a CI ETF, a Holder may receive securities. The securities received by a Holder as a result of an exchange of Units may or may not be a "*qualified investments*" for his/her Plans. Investors should consult their own tax advisors for advice on whether or not such securities would be "*qualified investments*" and not "*prohibited investments*" for their Plans.

## **ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT DETAILS OF THE CI ETFS**

### **Manager of the CI ETFS**

CI GAM, a registered portfolio manager and investment fund manager, is the promoter and manager of each CI ETF and the trustee of the CI ETFS. The Manager's principal office is located at 15 York Street, Second Floor, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 0A3. The Manager is a wholly-owned subsidiary of CI Financial Corp., which is listed on the TSX (TSX: CIX). The Manager performs or arranges for the performance of management services for each CI ETF, is responsible for the administration of each CI ETF, and provides investment advisory and portfolio management services to the CI ETFS. The Manager is entitled to receive fees as compensation for management services rendered to each CI ETF.

### ***Duties and Services Provided by the Manager to the CI ETFS***

Pursuant to the Declaration of Trust, unless the Portfolio Manager has been appointed in respect of a CI ETF, the Manager is responsible for execution of each CI ETF's investment strategy, and also provides and/or arranges for the provision of required administrative services to the CI ETF including, without limitation: investment advisory and portfolio management services, implementation of the CI ETF's investment strategies, negotiating contracts with certain third-party service providers, including, but not limited to, investment managers, custodians, registrars, transfer agents, auditors and printers; authorizing the payment of operating expenses incurred on behalf of the CI ETF; maintaining accounting records; preparing the reports to Unitholders and to the applicable Canadian securities regulatory authorities; calculating the amount and determining the frequency of distributions by the CI ETF;

preparing financial statements, income tax returns and financial and accounting information as required; ensuring that Unitholders are provided with financial statements and other reports as are required from time to time by applicable law; ensuring that the CI ETF complies with all other regulatory requirements including continuous disclosure obligations under applicable securities laws; administering purchases, redemptions and other transactions in Units; arranging for any payments required upon termination of the CI ETFs; and dealing and communicating with Unitholders. The Manager will provide office facilities and personnel to carry out these services, if not otherwise furnished by any other service provider to the CI ETFs. The Manager will also monitor the investment strategy of each CI ETF to ensure that each CI ETF complies with its investment objective, investment strategies and investment restrictions and practices.

No manager of a CI ETF shall be a person who (i) is not a resident of Canada for purposes of the Tax Act, or (ii) does not agree to carry out its functions of managing the CI ETF in Canada.

Pursuant to the Declaration of Trust, the Manager has full authority and responsibility to manage and direct the business and affairs of each CI ETF, to make all decisions regarding the business of the CI ETF and to bind the CI ETF. The Manager may delegate certain of its powers to third parties where, in the discretion of the Manager, it would be in the best interests of the CI ETFs to do so.

The Manager is required to exercise its powers and discharge its duties honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of the Unitholders of the CI ETFs, and to exercise the care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in comparable circumstances. The Declaration of Trust provides that the Manager will not be liable to a CI ETF or to any Unitholder or any other person for any loss or damage relating to any matter regarding that CI ETF, including any loss or diminution of value of the assets of the CI ETF if it has satisfied its standard of care set forth above.

The Manager and each of its directors, officers, employees and agents may be indemnified out of the assets of a CI ETF from and against all claims whatsoever, including costs, charges and expenses in connection therewith, brought, commenced or prosecuted against it for or in respect of any act, deed, matter or thing whatsoever made, done or omitted in or in relation to the execution of its duties to the CI ETF as long as the person acted honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the CI ETF.

The Manager may resign upon 90 days' prior written notice to the Trustee (defined below) or upon such lesser notice period as the Trustee may accept. The Manager may also be removed by the Trustee on at least 90 days' written notice to the Manager. The Trustee shall make every effort to select and appoint a successor manager prior to the effective date of the Manager's resignation.

The Manager is entitled to fees for its services as manager under the Declaration of Trust as described under "*Fees and Expenses*" and will be reimbursed for all reasonable costs and expenses incurred by the Manager on behalf of a CI ETF. The Manager may, in its discretion, terminate a CI ETF without the approval of Unitholders if, in its opinion, it is no longer economically feasible to continue the CI ETF and/or it would otherwise be in the best interests of Unitholders to terminate the CI ETF.

The administration and management services of the Manager under the Declaration of Trust are not exclusive and nothing in the Declaration of Trust prevents the Manager from providing similar administrative and management services to other investment funds and other clients (whether or not their investment objectives and policies are similar to those of a CI ETF) or from engaging in other activities.

#### **Directors and Executive Officers of the Manager**

The name, municipality of residence, position and principal occupation of each of the directors and executive officers of the Manager are as follows:

<b>Name and municipality of residence</b>	<b>Office held with the Manager</b>	<b>Principal occupation in the last five years</b>
Marc-André Lewis Toronto, Ontario	Director, President, Ultimate Designated	Director, President, Ultimate Designated Person (since June 2024), Chief Investment Officer (since September 2023)

Name and municipality of residence	Office held with the Manager	Principal occupation in the last five years
	Person, Chief Investment Officer	Head of Portfolio Construction, Abu Dhabi Investment Authority (from August 2013 to June 2021)
Ethan Feldman Toronto, Ontario	Chief Operating Officer	Chief Operating Officer, CI GAM (since January 2024)  Senior Vice President, Investments & Operations (from January 2023 to December 2023) and Vice President, Investments & Operations, CI Financial Corp. (from February 2021 to December 2022)  Project Leader (from July 2020 to January 2021) and Consultant (from July 2018 to June 2020), Boston Consulting Group
Jennifer Sinopoli Ottawa, Ontario	Executive Vice-President, Head of Distribution	Executive Vice-President, Head of Distribution, CI GAM (since July 2023)  Assistant Branch Manager, RBC Dominion Securities (from January 2020 to September 2020)
Geraldo Ferreira Toronto, Ontario	Senior Vice-President, Investment and Product Management	Senior Vice-President, Investment and Product Management, CI GAM (since January 2021)
Yvette Zhang Toronto, Ontario	Director and Chief Financial Officer	Director and Chief Financial Officer, CI GAM (since October 2022)
Elsa Li Toronto, Ontario	Director, Senior Vice-President and General Counsel, and Corporate Secretary	Director (since October 2022), Senior Vice-President and General Counsel (since March 2022) and Corporate Secretary, CI GAM (since March 2017)
William Chinkiwsky Toronto, Ontario	Senior Vice-President, Compliance and Chief Compliance Officer	Senior Vice-President, Compliance (since December 2023) and Chief Compliance Officer, CI GAM (since February 2021)  Head, Global Asset Management Compliance, Bank of Montreal (from October 2012 to February 2021)

Except where another company is disclosed above, all directors and executive officers have held position(s) with CI GAM for the last five (5) consecutive years. Where a director or executive officer has held multiple positions within CI GAM or another company for the last five (5) consecutive years, the above table generally sets out only the current or most recently-held position(s) held at such company. The start date for each position generally refers to the date on which the director or executive officer commenced the applicable position(s).

## Portfolio Manager

### CI GAM

The Manager's portfolio management team is responsible for executing the investment strategies for the CI ETFs.

The following representatives of the Manager work with a team of portfolio managers to manage the CI ETFs, and all decisions are reviewed in a team-oriented manner, in which individual inputs of the group members are sought in order to reach a single consensus opinion on an issuer or the market as a whole.

Name and Title	CI ETFs	Length of Service with the Manager	Principal Occupation in the last five years
Lijon Geeverghese Vice-President, Portfolio Manager – Capital Markets	CI Global Quality Dividend Growth Index ETF	10 years	Vice-President, Portfolio Manager – Capital Markets, CI GAM, since 2019  Portfolio Manager, First Asset ( <i>now CI GAM</i> ), from 2015 to 2019
George Lagoudakis Vice-President, Portfolio Manager – Capital Markets	CI U.S. Aggregate Bond Covered Call ETF	9 years	Vice-President, Portfolio Manager – Capital Markets, CI GAM, since 2019  Portfolio Manager, First Asset ( <i>now CI GAM</i> ), from 2015 to 2019

Investment decisions by the individual portfolio managers are not subject to oversight, approval or ratification of a committee; however, we are ultimately responsible for the advice given.

### Designated Brokers

The Manager, on behalf of each CI ETF, have entered into an agreement with a registered dealer (a “**Designated Broker Agreement**”) pursuant to which the registered dealer (each such registered dealer, a “**Designated Broker**”) has agreed to perform certain duties relating to that CI ETF including, without limitation: (i) to subscribe for a sufficient number of Units of that CI ETF to satisfy the TSX's original listing requirements; (ii) to subscribe for Units of that CI ETF on an ongoing basis; and (iii) to post a liquid two way market for the trading of Units of that CI ETF on the TSX. Payment for Units of a CI ETF must be made by the Designated Broker, and those Units will be issued, by no later than the second Trading Day after the subscription notice has been delivered.

Units do not represent an interest or an obligation of such Designated Broker or Dealers or any affiliate thereof and a Unitholder of a CI ETF will not have any recourse against any such parties in respect of amounts payable by the CI ETF to such Designated Broker or Dealers.

### Brokerage Arrangements

The Portfolio Manager is responsible for selecting members of securities exchanges, brokers and investment dealers for the execution of transactions in respect of the applicable CI ETF's investments and, when applicable, the negotiation of commissions in connection therewith. The CI ETFs are responsible to pay any commissions negotiated in relation to these brokerage arrangements, except where prohibited by applicable law. The Manager has established policies and procedures for selecting markets, brokers and investment dealers for the execution of transactions in respect of the applicable CI ETFs' investments and for seeking to obtain the best execution for those transactions.

The name of any broker or third party that provides research and/or order execution goods and services through a soft dollar arrangement with the Manager will be provided upon request by contacting the Manager at 1-800-792-9355 or by e-mail at [service@ci.com](mailto:service@ci.com).

The Portfolio Manager's allocation of brokerage business for effecting portfolio transactions on behalf of a CI ETF is based on decisions made by the portfolio managers, analysts and traders of the Manager, and will only be made in compliance with applicable law and in accordance with the Manager's policies and procedures. The Manager does not allocate brokerage business to affiliates. The allocation of business among brokers is based on a number of factors including, but not limited to, the quality of service and the terms offered for specific transactions including price, volume, speed and certainty of execution, the competitiveness of commission terms and prices, the range of brokerage services provided, the quality of research provided, total transaction cost, the broker's capital strength and stability and the Manager's knowledge of any actual or apparent operational problems of the brokers. These same factors are used by the Manager in making a good-faith determination as to the reasonableness of the commission rate and such other benefits that may be derived by the CI ETF.

In addition, the Manager may, consistent with its duty to seek best execution, utilize the services of soft dollar brokerage firms. A portion of the commissions generated through the use of soft dollar brokerage accounts are used to pay for order execution and research goods and services which may include, but are not limited to, order management systems, trading software and raw market data, custody, clearance and settlement services, databases, analytical software and research reports. The order execution and research goods and services may be provided directly from the soft dollar brokerage firm, or indirectly from a third party.

#### **Conflicts of Interest**

The Manager and its affiliates are engaged in a wide range of investment management, investment advisory and other business activities. The services provided by the Manager under the Declaration of Trust are not exclusive and nothing in the agreement prevents the Manager or any of its affiliates from providing similar services to other investment funds or clients (whether or not their investment objectives, strategies and policies are similar to those of the CI ETFs) or from engaging in other activities. The Manager therefore will have conflicts of interest in allocating management time, services and functions to the CI ETFs and the other persons for which it provides similar services. The Manager's investment decisions for the CI ETFs will be made independently of those made on behalf of its other clients or for its own investments. On occasion, however, the Manager will make the same investment for a CI ETF and for one or more of its other clients. If a CI ETF and one or more of the other clients of the Manager, or any of its affiliates, are engaged in the purchase or sale of the same security, the transactions will be effected on an equitable basis. In this regard, the Manager will generally endeavour to allocate investment opportunities to the CI ETFs on a pro rata basis.

The Manager may trade and make investments for its own accounts, and the Manager currently trades and manages and will continue to trade and manage accounts other than a CI ETF's accounts utilizing trading and investment strategies which are the same as or different from the ones to be utilized in making investment decisions for the CI ETF. In addition, in proprietary trading and investment, the Manager may take positions the same as, different than or opposite to those of a CI ETF. Furthermore, all of the positions held by accounts owned, managed or controlled by the Manager will be aggregated for purposes of applying certain position limits. As a result, a CI ETF may not be able to enter into or maintain certain positions if such positions, when added to the positions already held by the CI ETF and such other accounts, would exceed applicable limits. All of such trading and investment activities may also increase the level of competition experienced with respect to priorities of order entry and allocations of executed trades. See "*Risk Factors*".

The Manager has established policies and procedures relating to conflicts of interest. The Manager has adopted the CI Financial Code of Conduct, the CI GAM Conflicts Policy and the CI GAM Personal Trading Policy (the "**Codes**"), which establish rules of conduct designed to ensure fair treatment of the Unitholders and to ensure that at all times the interests of the CI ETFs and their Unitholders are placed above personal interests of employees, officers and directors of the Manager, and each of its subsidiaries, affiliates and portfolio sub-advisors. The Codes apply the highest standards of integrity and ethical business conduct. The objective is not only to remove any potential for real conflict of interest, but also to avoid any perception of conflict. The Codes address the area of investments, which covers personal trading by employees, conflict of interest, and confidentiality among departments and portfolio sub-

advisors. They also address confidentiality, fiduciary duty, enforcement of rules of conduct and sanctions for violations.

The Manager may at times have interests that differ from the interests of the Unitholders. Where the Manager or its affiliates otherwise perceive in the course of business, that they are or may be in a material conflict of interest position, the matter will be referred to the IRC. The IRC will consider all matters referred to it and provide its recommendations to the Manager as soon as possible.

In evaluating these conflicts of interest, potential investors should be aware that the Manager has a responsibility to the Unitholders to exercise good faith and fairness in all dealings affecting the CI ETFs. In the event that a Unitholder believes that the Manager has violated its duty to such Unitholder, the Unitholder may seek relief for itself or on behalf of a CI ETF to recover damages from or to require an accounting by the Manager. Unitholders should be aware that the performance by the Manager of its responsibilities to the CI ETFs will be measured in accordance with (i) the provisions of the agreement by which the Manager has been appointed to its position with the CI ETFs; and (ii) applicable laws.

A registered dealer acts as a Designated Broker, and one or more registered dealers may act as a Dealer and/or a market maker. These relationships may create actual or perceived conflicts of interest which investors should consider in relation to an investment in a CI ETF. In particular, by virtue of these relationships, these registered dealers may profit from the sale and trading of Units. The Designated Broker, as market maker of the CI ETFs in the secondary market, may therefore have economic interests which differ from and may be adverse to those of Unitholders.

Any such registered dealer and its affiliates may, at present or in the future, engage in business with the CI ETFs, the issuers of securities making up the investment portfolio of the CI ETFs, or with the Manager or any funds sponsored by the Manager or its affiliates, including by making loans, entering into derivative transactions or providing advisory or agency services. In addition, the relationship between any such registered dealer and its affiliates, and the Manager and its affiliates may extend to other activities, such as being part of a distribution syndicate for other funds sponsored by the Manager or its affiliates.

No Designated Broker or Dealer has been involved in the preparation of this prospectus or has performed any review of the contents of this prospectus. The applicable Designated Broker and Dealers do not act as underwriters of any CI ETF in connection with the distribution of Units under this prospectus. Units of the CI ETFs do not represent an interest or an obligation of any Designated Broker, any Dealer or any affiliate thereof, and a Unitholder does not have any recourse against any such parties in respect of amounts payable by a CI ETF to the applicable Designated Broker or Dealers. The Canadian securities regulators have provided the CI ETFs with a decision exempting the CI ETFs from the requirement to include a certificate of any underwriter in the prospectus.

### **Independent Review Committee**

NI 81-107 requires the CI ETFs to establish an IRC to whom the Manager must refer conflict of interest matters for review or approval. NI 81-107 also imposes obligations upon the Manager to establish written policies and procedures for dealing with conflict of interest matters, maintain records in respect of these matters and provide assistance to the IRC in carrying out its functions. The IRC will be required to conduct regular assessments and provide reports to the Manager and to Unitholders in respect of its functions.

The IRC members are entitled to be compensated by the CI ETFs and reimbursed for all reasonable costs and expenses incurred in relation to the duties they perform as IRC members. In addition, the members of the IRC are entitled to be indemnified by the CI ETFs, except in cases of wilful misconduct, bad faith, negligence, or breach of their standard of care.

Set out below is a list of the individuals who comprise the IRC for the CI ETFs.

- Karen Fisher (Chair)
- Thomas A. Eisenhauer (Member)
- Donna E. Toth (Member)

- James McPhedran (Member)
- John Sheedy (Member)

Each IRC member is independent of the Manager, the Manager's affiliates and the CI ETFs. The IRC provides independent oversight and impartial judgment on conflicts of interest involving the CI ETFs. Its mandate is to consider matters relating to conflicts of interest and recommend to the Manager what action the Manager should take to achieve a fair and reasonable result for the CI ETFs in those circumstances; and to review and advise on or consent to, if appropriate, any other matter required by the Declaration of Trust and by applicable securities laws, regulations and rules. The IRC meets at least quarterly.

The IRC will prepare a report, at least annually, of its activities for Unitholders which will be available on the CI ETF's website at [www.ci.com](http://www.ci.com), or at the Unitholder's request at no cost, by contacting the Manager at [service@ci.com](mailto:service@ci.com).

The IRC members perform a similar function as the IRC for other investment funds managed by the Manager or the Manager's affiliates. The Chair of the IRC is paid \$88,000 annually and each member other than the Chair is paid \$72,000. The IRC members are also paid a meeting fee of \$1,500 per meeting after the sixth meeting attended. Their annual fees are allocated across all investment funds managed by the Manager with the result that only a small portion of such fees were allocated to any particular fund.

As of June 24, 2024, the members of the IRC did not beneficially own, directly or indirectly, in aggregate, any material amount of issued and outstanding Units of the CI ETFs, (ii) any class or series of voting or equity securities of the Manager or (iii) any material amount of any class or series of voting or equity securities of any material service provider to the CI ETFs or to the Manager.

#### **Liquidity Risk Oversight Committee**

The Manager has established a Liquidity Risk Oversight Committee for the CI ETFs, which is responsible for the oversight of policies and procedures related to liquidity risk management and is part of the Manager's broader risk management process. The committee members include representatives from capital markets, operations, compliance, risk management, investments and product development.

#### **The Trustee**

CI GAM is also the trustee of the CI ETFs (in such capacity, the "Trustee") pursuant to the Declaration of Trust. The Trustee may resign and be discharged from all further duties under the Declaration of Trust upon 90 days' prior written notice to the Manager or upon such lesser notice as the Manager may accept.

The Trustee is required to exercise its powers and discharge its duties honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of the CI ETFs, and to exercise the degree of care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in comparable circumstances. The Declaration of Trust provides that the Trustee will not be liable in carrying out its duties under the Declaration of Trust as long as the Trustee has adhered to its standard of care set out above. In addition, the Declaration of Trust contains other customary provisions limiting the liability of the Trustee and indemnifying the Trustee in respect of certain liabilities incurred by it in carrying out its duties.

The Trustee will not receive any fees from the CI ETFs but will be reimbursed for all expenses and liabilities that it properly incurs in carrying out activities on behalf of the CI ETFs.

#### **Custodian**

The Custodian is the custodian of the assets of each CI ETF pursuant to an amended and restated custodial services agreement dated as of April 11, 2022 between the Manager, as manager and trustee of the CI ETFs, and CIBC Mellon Trust Company, as may be further supplemented, amended and/or amended and restated from time to time (the "Custody Agreement"). The Custodian is located in Toronto, Ontario. Pursuant to the Custody Agreement, the Custodian is required to exercise its duties with the same degree of care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in the same circumstances, or, if higher, the degree of care, diligence and skill that the Custodian exercises in respect of its own property of a similar nature in its custody. Provided the Custodian has not breached its standard of care as set out in the Custody Agreement, the Custodian shall not be responsible for the

holding or control of any property of a CI ETF which is not directly held by the Custodian, including any property of a CI ETF that is loaned or pledged to a counterparty.

Under the Custody Agreement, the Manager, for and on behalf of the CI ETFs, shall pay fees to the Custodian at such rate as determined by the parties from time to time and shall reimburse the Custodian for all reasonable expenses and disbursements incurred in the performance of its duties under the Custody Agreement. The CI ETFs shall also indemnify the Custodian or any of its officers, directors, employees or agents for any loss, damage or expense, including reasonable counsel fees and expenses, arising in connection with the Custody Agreement, except to the extent caused by a breach by the Custodian of its standard of care or a material breach of the Custody Agreement. The Manager and the CI ETFs will be indemnified in certain circumstances as set out in the Custody Agreement. Either party may terminate the Custody Agreement upon at least 90 days written notice or immediately if the other party becomes insolvent, or makes an assignment for the benefit of creditors, or a petition in bankruptcy is filed by or against that party and is not discharged within 30 days, or proceedings for the appointment of a receiver for that party are commenced and not discontinued within 30 days.

#### **Valuation Agent**

The Manager has retained the Valuation Agent to provide accounting and valuation services in respect of the CI ETFs pursuant to the amended and restated fund administration services agreement between the Manager and the Valuation Agent made as of April 11, 2022, as may be further supplemented, amended and/or amended and restated from time to time.

#### **Auditors**

Ernst & Young LLP is the auditor of the CI ETFs. The office of the auditors is located at Ernst & Young Tower, 100 Adelaide Street West, P.O. Box 1, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 0B3 Canada.

#### **Registrar and Transfer Agent**

The Registrar and Transfer Agent, at its principal offices in Toronto, Ontario, is the registrar and transfer agent for each CI ETF pursuant to a master registrar and transfer agency agreement.

#### **Lending Agent**

The Lending Agent is the lending agent for certain CI ETFs pursuant to the Securities Lending Agreement. The Lending Agent is located in New York, New York. The Manager and the Lending Agent may each terminate the Securities Lending Agreement upon 30 days written notice to the other at any time. The Lending Agent is not an affiliate of the Manager.

Under the Securities Lending Agreement, the collateral posted by a securities borrower to a CI ETF is required to have an aggregate value of not less than 102% of the market value of the loaned securities. The Manager and the CI ETFs will indemnify the Lending Agent and its affiliates, and the Lending Agent and its affiliates will indemnify the Manager and the CI ETFs, from all losses, damages, liabilities, costs or expenses (including reasonable counsel fees and expenses but excluding consequential damages), suffered by the parties arising from: (i) the failure of certain indemnifying parties to perform any of their obligations under the Securities Lending Agreement, (ii) any inaccuracy of any representation or warranty made by certain indemnifying parties in the Securities Lending Agreement, or (iii) the fraud, bad faith, wilful misconduct or reckless disregard of duties by certain indemnifying parties. The Lending Agent and certain of its affiliates will also indemnify the Manager and the CI ETFs in the case of certain indemnifying parties' failure to meet the standard of care under the Securities Lending Agreement or for certain indemnifying parties' failure to return the loaned security upon termination of the Securities Lending Agreement. Either party may terminate the Securities Lending Agreement by giving the other party 30 days' written notice.

#### **Promoter**

The Manager took the initiative in founding and organizing the CI ETFs and accordingly, the Manager is the promoter of the CI ETFs within the meaning of securities legislation of certain provinces and territories of Canada. Except as otherwise described herein, the Manager will not receive any benefits, directly or indirectly, from the issuance of securities of the CI ETF offered hereunder.



### Accounting and Reporting

A CI ETF's fiscal year is the calendar year or such other fiscal period permitted under the Tax Act as that CI ETF elects. The annual financial statements of a CI ETF shall be audited by that CI ETF's auditors in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. The auditors will be asked to report on the fair presentation of the annual financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards. The Manager will arrange for a CI ETF's compliance with all applicable reporting and administrative requirements.

The Manager will keep, or arrange for the keeping of, adequate books and records reflecting the activities of each CI ETF. A Unitholder or his or her duly authorized representative will have the right to examine the books and records of a CI ETF during normal business hours at the offices of the Manager or such other location as the Manager shall determine. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a Unitholder shall not have access to any information that, in the opinion of the Manager, should be kept confidential in the interests of a CI ETF.

### Designated Website

The CI ETFs are required to post certain regulatory disclosure documents on a designated website. The designated website of the CI ETFs this document pertains to can be found at [www.ci.com](http://www.ci.com).

### CALCULATION OF NAV

The NAV per Unit for the Hedged Common Units, Hedged Units, and Non-Hedged Units is determined in Canadian dollars.

A separate NAV per Unit is calculated for each series by taking the value of the assets of the CI ETF, subtracting any liabilities of the CI ETF common to all series, subtracting any liabilities of the particular series, and dividing the balance by the number of securities held by investors in such series of the CI ETF.

Please note that the NAV per Unit for each Hedged Series takes into account the use of derivatives such as forward currency contracts, as applicable, and the costs and gains of hedging transactions undertaken by each such Hedged Series will accrue solely to it.

The Manager calculates NAV of each CI ETF and each of its series at the Valuation Time on each "Valuation Day", which is any day that the Manager is open for a full day of business. The NAV per Unit of each series of a CI ETF so determined will be adjusted to the nearest cent per Unit of that series and will remain in effect until the next Valuation Day. The NAV per Unit of each series of a CI ETF may be determined at an earlier Valuation Time if the Manager closes earlier on that Valuation Day.

### Valuation Policies and Procedures of the CI ETFs

In calculating the NAV, each CI ETF values the various assets as described below. The Manager may deviate from these valuation practices in circumstances where this would be appropriate, for example, if trading in a security is halted because of significant negative news about the company.

Type of asset	Method of valuation
Liquid assets, including cash on hand, on deposit or on call; bills and notes and accounts receivable; prepaid expenses; cash dividends to be received; and interest accrued but not yet received	Valued at full face value unless the Manager determines the asset is not worth full face value, in which case the Manager will determine a fair value.
Money market instruments	The purchase cost amortized to the instrument's due date.
Bonds, debentures or other debt obligations	The mid-price, which is the average of the bid and ask prices quoted by a pricing vendor selected by the Manager. The pricing vendor will determine the price from quotes received from one or more dealers in the applicable

Type of asset	Method of valuation
	bond, debenture or debt obligation market, selected for this purpose by the pricing vendor.
Shares, subscription rights and other securities listed or traded on a stock exchange	The latest available sale price reported by any means in common use. If a price is not available, the Manager will determine a price not higher than the latest available asked price and not lower than the latest available bid price. If the securities are listed or traded on more than one exchange, the Manager will calculate the value in a manner that it believes accurately reflects fair value. If the Manager believes stock exchange quotations do not accurately reflect the price the CI ETF would receive from selling a security, the Manager can value the security at a price the Manager believes reflects fair value.
Shares, subscription rights and other securities not listed or traded on a stock exchange	The price quotation or valuation that the Manager believes best reflects fair value.
Restricted securities as defined in NI 81-102	The market value of securities of the same class which are not restricted, multiplied by the percentage that the CI ETF's acquisition cost was of the market value of such securities at the time of acquisition. The extent of the restrictions (including materiality) will be taken into consideration, provided that a gradual taking into account of the actual value of the securities may be made where the date on which the restrictions will be lifted is known or such lower value as may be available from reported quotations in common use.
Long positions in clearing corporation options, options on futures, over-the-counter options, debt-like securities, warrants, and rights	The current market value.
Premiums received from written clearing corporation options, options on futures or over-the-counter options	Treated as deferred credits and valued at an amount equal to the market value that would trigger closing the position. The deferred credit is deducted when calculating the NAV of the CI ETF. Any securities that are the subject of a written clearing corporation option or over-the-counter option will be valued as described above.
Futures contracts, forward contracts, and swaps	Valued according to the gain or loss the CI ETF would realize if the position were closed out on the day of the valuation. If daily limits are in effect, the value will be based on the current market value of the underlying interest. Margin paid or deposited in respect of futures contracts, forward contracts and swaps will be reflected as an account receivable and margin consisting of assets other than cash shall be noted as held as margin.
Assets valued in foreign currency, deposits and contractual obligations payable to a CI ETF in a foreign currency, and liabilities and contractual obligations the CI ETF must pay in a foreign currency	Valued using the exchange rate at 4:00 p.m. Eastern time that Valuation Day or the prevailing exchange rate determined by the Manager. Certain CI ETFs are valued using the exchange rate at either 4:00 p.m. Eastern time or 11:00 a.m. Eastern time (for London close).

Type of asset	Method of valuation
Precious metals (certificates or bullion) and other commodities	Precious metals (certificates or bullion) and other commodities are valued at their fair market value, generally based on prevailing market prices as reported on exchanges or other markets.
Securities of other mutual funds, other than ETFs	The value of the securities will be the NAV per security on that day or, if the day is not a Valuation Day of the CI ETF, the NAV per security on the most recent Valuation Day. The Manager may also use fair value to value the securities.

When a portfolio transaction becomes binding, the transaction is included in the next calculation of the CI ETF's NAV.

The following are liabilities of the CI ETFs:

- all bills and accounts payable;
- all administrative expenses payable and/or accrued;
- all contractual obligations to pay money or property, including distributions the CI ETF has declared but not yet paid;
- allowance that we have approved for taxes or contingencies; and
- all other liabilities except liabilities to investors for outstanding Units.

Prior to the calculation of the NAV of each series of the CI ETF, any assets and liabilities of the CI ETF denominated in a currency other than the CI ETF's base currency will be translated into the base currency of the CI ETF at the prevailing rate of exchange, as determined by the Manager, on the applicable Valuation Day. Each CI ETF's base currency is in Canadian dollars.

In calculating the NAV of a CI ETF, the CI ETF will generally value its investments based on the market value of its investments at the time the NAV of the CI ETF is calculated. If no market value is available for an investment of the CI ETF or if the Manager determines that such value is inappropriate in the circumstances (i.e. when the value of an investment of the CI ETF has been materially changed by effects occurring after the market closes), the Manager will value such investments using methods that have generally been adopted by the marketplace. Fair valuing the investments of a CI ETF may be appropriate if: (i) market quotations do not accurately reflect the fair value of an investment; (ii) an investment's value has been materially affected by events occurring after the close of the exchange or market on which the investment is principally traded; (iii) a trading halt closes an exchange or market early; or (iv) other events result in an exchange or market delaying its normal close. The risk in fair valuing an investment of a CI ETF is that the value of the investment may be higher or lower than the price that the CI ETF may be able to realize if the investment had to be sold.

In determining the NAV of a CI ETF, Units of the CI ETF subscribed for will be deemed to be outstanding immediately following the calculation of the applicable NAV per Unit that is the issue price of the Units and the amount payable in connection with the issuance shall then be deemed to be an asset of the CI ETF. Units of a CI ETF that are being redeemed shall be deemed to remain outstanding until immediately following the calculation of the applicable NAV per Unit that is the redemption price of the Units and thereafter, the redemption proceeds, until paid, will be a liability of the CI ETF.

### Reporting of NAV

Following the Valuation Time on each Valuation Day, the most recent NAV or NAV per Unit of a CI ETF will be made available to persons or companies, at no cost, by calling the Manager at 1-800-792-9355 (toll free), or checking the CI ETF's website at [www.ci.com](http://www.ci.com).

## ATTRIBUTES OF THE UNITS

### Description of the Units Distributed

Each CI ETF is authorized to issue an unlimited number of redeemable, transferable Units. Each Unit represents an undivided interest in the net assets of that CI ETF pursuant to this prospectus.

The NAV per Unit for the Hedged Common Units, Hedged Units, and Non-Hedged Units is determined in Canadian dollars.

On December 16, 2004, the *Trust Beneficiaries' Liability Act, 2004* (Ontario) came into force. This statute provides that holders of units of a trust are not, as beneficiaries, liable for any default, obligation or liability of the trust if, when the default occurs or the liability arises: (i) the trust is a reporting issuer under the *Securities Act* (Ontario); and (ii) the trust is governed by the laws of Ontario. Each CI ETF is a reporting issuer under the *Securities Act* (Ontario) and is governed by the laws of Ontario by virtue of the provisions of the Declaration of Trust.

Each Unit of a CI ETF entitles the owner to one vote at meetings of Unitholders of the CI ETF. Each Unit of a CI ETF is entitled to participate equally with all other Units of the CI ETF with respect to all payments made to Unitholders of that CI ETF, other than Management Fee Distributions, including dividends and distributions (including distributions of net income and net realized capital gains in the case of the CI ETFs) and, on liquidation, to participate equally in the net assets of the CI ETF remaining after satisfaction of any outstanding liabilities of the CI ETF.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, pursuant to the Declaration of Trust, a CI ETF may allocate and designate as payable any capital gains realized by the CI ETF as a result of any disposition of property of the CI ETF undertaken to permit or facilitate the redemption or exchange of Units of the CI ETF to a Unitholder whose Units of the CI ETF are being redeemed or exchanged. All Units of a CI ETF will be fully paid, with no liability for future assessments, when issued and will not be transferable except by operation of law. Unitholders of a CI ETF are entitled to require the CI ETF to redeem their Units as outlined under the heading "*Exchange, Redemption and Switching of Units*".

### Exchange of Units for Baskets of Securities and/or Cash

Unitholders of a CI ETF, acting through the Designated Broker or Dealer, may exchange the applicable PNU (or an integral multiple thereof) of the CI ETF on any Trading Day for Baskets of Securities and/or cash, subject to the requirement that a minimum PNU be exchanged. See "*Exchange, Redemption and Switching of Units*".

### Redemptions of Units for Cash

On any Trading Day, Unitholders of a CI ETF may redeem Units of the CI ETF for cash at a redemption price per Unit equal to 95% of the closing price for the Units on the TSX, on the effective day of the redemption, subject to a maximum redemption price per Unit equal to the NAV per Unit on the effective date of the redemption. See "*Exchange, Redemption and Switching of Units*".

### Modification of Terms

Any amendment to the Declaration of Trust that creates a new series of Units of a CI ETF will not require notice to existing Unitholders of the CI ETF unless such amendment in some way affects the rights of existing holders of Units or the value of their investment.

All other rights attached to the Units of a CI ETF may only be modified, amended or varied in accordance with the terms of the Declaration of Trust. See "*Unitholder Matters — Amendments to the Declaration of Trust*".

### Voting Rights in the Portfolio Securities

Holders of Units of a CI ETF will not have any voting rights in respect of the securities in the CI ETF's portfolio.

## UNITHOLDER MATTERS

### Meetings of Unitholders

Meetings of Unitholders of a CI ETF will be held if called by the Manager as desirable or as otherwise required by securities legislation.

### Matters Requiring Unitholder Approval

NI 81-102 requires a meeting of Unitholders of a CI ETF to be called to approve certain changes described in NI 81-102. In the absence of an exemption, the Manager will seek Unitholder approval for any such change.

The Manager will also seek Unitholder approval of any matter which is required by the constitutive documents of a CI ETF, by the laws applicable to the CI ETF or by any agreement to be submitted to a vote of the Unitholders.

In addition, the auditors of a CI ETF may not be changed unless:

- (i) the IRC of the CI ETF has approved the change; and
- (ii) Unitholders have received at least 60 days' notice before the effective date of the change.

Approval of Unitholders of a CI ETF will be deemed to have been given if expressed by resolution passed at a meeting of Unitholders, duly called on at least 21-days' notice and held for the purpose of considering the same, by at least a majority of the votes cast.

### Amendments to the Declaration of Trust

If a Unitholder meeting is required to amend a provision of the Declaration of Trust, no change proposed at a meeting of Unitholders of a CI ETF shall take effect until the Manager has obtained the prior approval of not less than a majority, or such greater or lesser percentage as may be required or permitted by securities legislation, of the votes cast at such meeting of Unitholders of the CI ETF or, if separate series meetings are required, at meetings of each series of Unitholders of the CI ETF.

Subject to any requirements of securities legislation, the Trustee in its discretion may amend the Declaration of Trust after providing prior notice to the Unitholders of the applicable CI ETF.

All Unitholders of CI ETF shall be bound by an amendment affecting the CI ETF from the effective date of the amendment.

The Trustee may amend the Declaration of Trust with respect to any CI ETF without the approval of or prior notice to any Unitholders of that CI ETF, including for the following purposes, provided that the Trustee is of the reasonable opinion that the amendment will not be prejudicial to Unitholders and is necessary or desirable:

- (a) ensure compliance with applicable laws, regulations or policies of any governmental authority having jurisdiction over the CI ETF or the distribution of its Units;
- (b) remove any conflicts or other inconsistencies which may exist between any terms of the Declaration of Trust and any provisions of any applicable laws, regulations or policies affecting the CI ETF, the Trustee or its agents;
- (c) make any change or correction in the Declaration of Trust which is a typographical correction or is required to cure or correct any ambiguity or defective or inconsistent provision, clerical omission or error contained therein;
- (d) facilitate the administration of the CI ETF as a mutual fund trust or make amendments or adjustments in response to any existing or proposed amendments to the Tax Act or its administration which might otherwise adversely affect the tax status of a CI ETF or its Unitholders;
- (e) protect the Unitholders of the CI ETF; or

- (f) make any change or correction which is necessary or desirable for the purpose of bringing the Declaration of Trust into conformity with current market practice within the securities or investment fund industries or curing or correcting any administrative difficulty.

### **Permitted Mergers**

A CI ETF may, without Unitholders' approval, enter into a merger or other similar transaction which has the effect of combining the funds or their assets (a "**Permitted Merger**") with any other investment fund or funds that have investment objectives that are similar to the applicable CI ETF's portfolio, subject to:

- (a) approval of the merger by the CI ETF's IRC in accordance with NI 81-107;
- (b) the CI ETF being reorganized with, or its assets being transferred to, another mutual fund to which NI 81-102 and NI 81-107 apply, and that is managed by the Manager, or an affiliate of the Manager;
- (c) compliance with certain other requirements of applicable securities legislation; and
- (d) Unitholders have received at least 60 days' notice which notice may be made by way of press release, before the effective date of the Permitted Merger.

In connection with a Permitted Merger, the merging funds will be valued at their respective NAVs for the purpose of such transaction.

### **Reporting to Unitholders**

The Manager, on behalf of a CI ETF, will in accordance with applicable laws furnish to each Unitholder unaudited semi-annual financial statements and an interim management report of fund performance for the CI ETF within 60 days of the end of each semi-annual period and audited annual financial statements and an annual management report of fund performance for the CI ETF within 90 days of the end of each financial year. Both the semi-annual and the annual financial statements of each CI ETF will contain a statement of financial position, a statement of comprehensive income, a statement of changes in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable securities, a statement of cash flows and a schedule of investment portfolio.

Any tax information necessary for Unitholders to prepare their annual federal income tax returns will also be distributed to them within 90 days after the end of each taxation year of the CI ETFs. Neither the Manager nor the Registrar and Transfer Agent are responsible for tracking the adjusted cost base of a Unitholder's Units. Unitholders should consult with their tax or investment advisor in respect of how to compute the adjusted cost base of their Units and in particular how designations made by the CI ETF to a Unitholder affect the Unitholder's tax position.

The NAV per Unit of each CI ETF will be determined by the Manager on each Valuation Day and will usually be published daily in the financial press.

## **TERMINATION OF THE CI ETFs**

Subject to complying with applicable securities law, the Manager may terminate a CI ETF at its discretion, on at least 60 days advance written notice to Unitholders of the CI ETF.

If a CI ETF is terminated, the Trustee is empowered to take all steps necessary to effect the termination of the CI ETF. Prior to terminating a CI ETF, the Trustee may discharge all of the liabilities of the CI ETF and distribute the net assets of the CI ETF to the Unitholders of the CI ETF.

Upon termination of a CI ETF, each Unitholder of the CI ETF shall be entitled to receive at the Valuation Time on the termination date out of the assets of the CI ETF: (i) payment for that Unitholder's Units at the NAV per Unit for that series of Units of the CI ETF determined at the Valuation Time on the termination date; plus (ii) where applicable, any net income and net realized capital gains that are owing to or otherwise attributable to such Unitholder's Units that have not otherwise been paid to such Unitholder; less (iii) any applicable redemption charges and any taxes that are required to be deducted. Payment shall be made by cheque or other means of payment payable to such Unitholder and drawn on the CI ETF's bankers and may be mailed by ordinary post to such Unitholder's last address

appearing in the registers of Unitholders of that CI ETF or may be delivered by such other means of delivery acceptable to both the Manager and such Unitholder.

The rights of Unitholders to exchange, redeem and convert Units of a CI ETF described under “*Exchange, Redemption and Switching of Units*” will cease as and from the date of termination of the CI ETF.

#### **Procedure on Termination**

The Trustee (in the case of a CI ETF) shall be entitled to retain out of any assets of a CI ETF, at the date of termination of the CI ETF, full provision for all costs, charges, expenses, claims and demands incurred or believed by the Trustee or the Manager, as applicable, to be due or to become due in connection with or arising out of the termination of the CI ETF and the distribution of its assets to the Unitholders of the CI ETF. Out of the moneys so retained, the Trustee or the Manager, as applicable are entitled to be indemnified and saved harmless against all costs, charges, expenses, claims and demands.

### **PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION**

Units of each CI ETF are being offered for sale on a continuous basis by this prospectus and there is no maximum number of Units of a CI ETF that may be issued. The Units of each CI ETF are offered for sale at a price equal to the NAV of such series of Units determined at the Valuation Time on the effective date of the subscription order.

The Units have been conditionally approved for listing on the TSX. Subject to satisfying the TSX’s original listing requirements, the Units will be listed on the TSX, and investors will be able to buy or sell such Units on the TSX through registered brokers and dealers in the province or territory where the investor resides.

Investors may incur customary brokerage commissions in buying or selling Units of the CI ETFs. No fees are paid by investors to the Manager or any CI ETF in connection with buying or selling of Units on the TSX.

#### **Non-Resident Unitholders**

At no time may (i) non-residents of Canada, (ii) partnerships that are not Canadian partnerships or (iii) a combination of non-residents of Canada and such partnerships (all as defined in the Tax Act) be the beneficial owners of a majority of the Units of a CI ETF (on either a number of Units, or fair market value basis) and the Manager shall inform the Registrar and Transfer Agent of the CI ETFs of this restriction. The Manager may require declarations as to the jurisdictions in which a beneficial owner of Units is resident and, if a partnership, its status as a Canadian partnership. If the Manager becomes aware, as a result of requiring such declarations as to beneficial ownership or otherwise, that the beneficial owners of 40% of the Units of a CI ETF then outstanding (on either a number of Units, or fair market value basis) are, or may be, non-residents and/or partnerships that are not Canadian partnerships, or that such a situation is imminent, the Manager may make a public announcement thereof. If the Manager determines that more than 40% of the Units of a CI ETF (on either a number of Units, or fair market value basis) are beneficially held by non-residents and/or partnerships that are not Canadian partnerships, the Manager may send a notice to such non-residents and/or partnerships, chosen in inverse order to the order of acquisition or in such manner as the Manager may consider equitable and practicable, requiring them to sell their Units or a portion thereof within a specified period of not less than 30 days. If the Unitholders receiving such notice have not sold the specified number of Units or provided the Manager with satisfactory evidence that they are not non-residents or partnerships other than Canadian partnerships within such period, the Manager may on behalf of such Unitholders sell such Units and, in the interim, shall suspend the voting and distribution rights attached to such Units. Upon such sale, the affected holders shall cease to be beneficial holders of Units and their rights shall be limited to receiving the net proceeds of sale of such Units.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Manager may determine not to take any of the actions described above if the Manager has been advised by legal counsel that the failure to take any of such actions would not adversely impact the status of a CI ETF as a mutual fund trust for purposes of the Tax Act or, alternatively, may take such other action or actions as may be necessary to maintain the status of a CI ETF as a mutual fund trust for purposes of the Tax Act.

## RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE CI ETFS AND THE DEALERS

The Manager, on behalf of a CI ETF, may enter into various agreements (each, a “**Dealer Agreement**”) with registered dealers (that may or may not be a Designated Broker) (each such registered dealer, a “**Dealer**”) pursuant to which the Dealers may subscribe for Units of the CI ETF as described under “*Purchases of Units*”. Such registered dealers may be related to the Manager. See “*Organization and Management Details of the CI ETFS – Conflicts of Interest*”.

A Dealer Agreement may be terminated by the registered dealer at any time by notice to the Manager, provided that, except in certain conditions, no such termination will be permitted after the registered dealer has subscribed for Units of the CI ETF and such subscription has been accepted by the Manager.

No Designated Broker or Dealer has been involved in the preparation of this prospectus, nor has it performed any review of the contents of this prospectus. The applicable Designated Broker and Dealers do not act as underwriters of any CI ETF in connection with the distribution of its Units under this prospectus. See “*Organization and Management Details of the CI ETFS – Conflicts of Interest*”.

## PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

The Manager currently holds one Unit of each CI ETF, comprising all of the currently issued and outstanding Units of each CI ETF. From time to time, a CI ETF or another investment fund managed by the Manager or an affiliate thereof, may beneficially own, directly or indirectly, more than 10% of the outstanding Units of a CI ETF.

As of June 24, 2024, the directors and executive officers of the Manager did not beneficially own, directly or indirectly, in aggregate, (i) any material amount of issued and outstanding Units of the CI ETFS, (ii) any class or series of voting or equity securities of the Manager or (iii) any material amount of any class or series of voting or equity securities of any material service provider to the CI ETFS or to the Manager.

## PROXY VOTING DISCLOSURE FOR PORTFOLIO SECURITIES HELD

The proxy voting record for each CI ETF for the annual period from July 1 to June 30 will be available at any time after August 31 following the end of that annual period, to any Unitholder on request, at no cost, and will also be available at [www.ci.com](http://www.ci.com). Information contained on a CI ETF’s website is not part of this prospectus and is not incorporated herein by reference.

### **The Manager’s Proxy Voting Policy**

The proxies associated with the portfolio securities held by each CI ETF will be voted by the Portfolio Manager in accordance with the Manager’s proxy voting policy and guidelines, which has been designed to provide general guidance, in compliance with the applicable Canadian legislation, for the voting of proxies. The Manager is responsible for completing and executing all corporate actions including the voting of proxies on behalf of each of the CI ETFS. The Manager will vote all proxies in the best interests of the Unitholders of each CI ETF, as determined solely by the Manager and subject to its proxy voting policy and applicable Canadian legislation.

The Manager’s proxy voting policy sets out the voting procedures to be followed in voting routine and non-routine matters, together with general guidelines suggesting a process to be followed in determining how and whether to vote proxies.

Situations may exist in which, in relation to proxy voting matters, the Manager may be aware of an actual, potential, or perceived conflict between its interest and the interests of Unitholders. Any conflicts of interests which may arise in connection with the voting of proxies must be reported immediately to the Manager’s chief compliance officer. Where the Manager is aware of such a conflict, it must bring the matter to the attention of its IRC. The IRC will, prior to the vote deadline date, review any such matter, and will take the necessary steps to ensure that the proxy is voted in accordance with what the IRC believes to be the best interests of Unitholders, and in a manner consistent with the proxy voting policy. Where it is deemed advisable to maintain impartiality, the Manager’s IRC may choose to seek out and follow the voting recommendation of an independent proxy research and voting service.



The Manager's current proxy voting policy and procedures are available to Unitholders of the CI ETFs on request, at no cost, by calling toll-free 1-800-792-9355 or by writing to CI GAM at 15 York Street, Second Floor, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 0A3.

### MATERIAL CONTRACTS

The only contracts material to the CI ETFs, as applicable, are the:

- (a) **Declaration of Trust.** For additional disclosure related to the Declaration of Trust, see "*Organization and Management Details of the CI ETFs – The Trustee*", "*Attributes of the Units – Modification of Terms*", and "*Unitholder Matters – Amendments to the Declaration of Trust*";
- (b) **Custody Agreement.** For additional disclosure related to the Custody Agreement, see "*Organization and Management Details of the CI ETFs – Custodian*"; and
- (c) **License Agreement.** For additional disclosure related to the License Agreement, see "*Other Material Facts*".

Copies of these agreements may be examined at the head office of the Manager, which is located at 15 York Street, Second Floor, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 0A3.

### LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDINGS

The CI ETFs are not involved in any legal proceedings, nor is the Manager aware of existing or pending legal or administrative proceedings involving the CI ETFs.

### EXPERTS

Ernst & Young LLP, the auditors of the CI ETFs, has consented to the use of their reports on the statements of financial position of each CI ETF dated July 19, 2024.

Ernst & Young LLP has confirmed that they are independent with respect to the CI ETFs within the meaning of the Rules of Professional Conduct of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Ontario.

### EXEMPTIONS AND APPROVALS

The CI ETFs have obtained exemptive relief from the Canadian securities regulatory authorities, subject to applicable conditions:

- (a) to permit a Unitholder to acquire more than 20% of the Units through purchases on the TSX, without regard to the takeover bid requirements of applicable Canadian securities legislation;
- (b) to relieve the CI ETFs from the requirement that a prospectus contain a certificate of the underwriters;
- (c) to permit a CI ETF to use references to Lipper Leader ratings and Lipper Awards in sales communications;
- (d) to permit the disclosure and marketing of annual FundGrade A+ Awards and monthly FundGrade Ratings;
- (e) to permit each CI ETF to invest more than 10% of its net assets in debt obligations issued or guaranteed by either the Federal National Mortgage Association ("**Fannie Mae**") or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("**Freddie Mac**", and such debt obligations, "**Fannie or Freddie Securities**") by purchasing securities of an issuer, entering into a specified derivative transaction or purchasing index participation units, provided that: (a) such investments are consistent with the CI ETF's investment objective; (b) the Fannie or Freddie Securities or the corporate debt of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac ("**Fannie or Freddie Debt**"), as applicable, maintain a credit rating assigned by Standard & Poor's Rating Services (Canada) or an equivalent rating assigned by one or more other designated rating organizations to a Fannie or Freddie Security or Fannie or Freddie Debt, as applicable, that is not less than the credit rating when assigned by

such designated rating organization to the debt of the United States government of approximately the same term as the remaining term to maturity of, and denominated in the same currency as, the Fannie or Freddie Security or the Fannie or Freddie Debt, as applicable; and (c) such rating is not less than a credit rating of BBB- assigned by Standard & Poor's Rating Services or an equivalent rating by one or more other designated rating organizations;

- (f) to permit each CI ETF to purchase and hold non-exchange traded debt securities of a related party issuer in the primary or secondary market, provided certain conditions are met;
- (g) to exclude purchases and holdings by each CI ETF of fixed income securities that qualify for, and may be traded pursuant to, the exemption from the registration requirements of the *Securities Act of 1933* (U.S), for resale ("**144A Securities**") from consideration as an "*illiquid asset*" under NI 81-102, provided that certain conditions are met;
- (h) to permit a CI ETF, subject to certain conditions, to appoint more than one custodian, including prime brokers, each of which is qualified to be a custodian under section 6.2 of NI 81-102, and each of which is subject to all of the other requirements in NI 81-102 Part 6 Custodianship of Portfolio Assets;
- (i) to permit a CI ETF to invest up to:
  - a) 20% of its net assets, taken at market value at the time of purchase in evidences of indebtedness of any one issuer if those evidences of indebtedness are issued, or guaranteed fully as to principal and interest, by supranational agencies or governments other than the government of Canada, the government of a jurisdiction in Canada, or the government of the United States of America and are rated "AA" by S&P Global Ratings Canada ("**S&P**") or its "**DRO affiliate**" (as defined in NI 81-102), or have an equivalent rating by one or more other "*designated rating organizations*" (as defined in NI 81-102) or their DRO affiliates; and
  - b) 35% of its net assets, taken at market value at the time of purchase, in evidences of indebtedness of any one issuer if those evidences of indebtedness are issued, or guaranteed fully as to principal and interest, by supranational agencies or governments other than the government of Canada, the government of a jurisdiction in Canada, or the government of the United States of America and are rated "AAA" by S&P or its DRO affiliate, or have an equivalent rating by one or more other designated rating organizations or their DRO affiliates

(such evidences of indebtedness, collectively, "**Foreign Government Securities**"),

provided that certain conditions are met, including (i) the CI ETF has investment objectives and strategies that permit it to invest a majority of their net assets in fixed income securities, including Foreign Government Securities; (ii) a) and b) are not combined for any one issuer; (iii) any security purchased pursuant to this relief is traded on a mature and liquid market; and (iv) the acquisition of Foreign Government Securities is consistent with the fundamental investment objective of the CI ETF;

- (j) to permit a CI ETF, subject to certain conditions, to deposit as margin portfolio assets of up to 35% of the CI ETF's NAV as at the time of deposit with any one futures commission merchant in Canada or the United States and up to 70% of each CI ETF's NAV at the time of deposit with all dealers in the aggregate, for transactions involving standardized futures, clearing corporation options, options on futures, or cleared specified derivatives;
- (k) to permit a CI ETF, subject to certain conditions, to allow in specie subscriptions and redemptions, by a) a Managed Account (as defined in such exemptive relief) in relation to a CI ETF or a Pooled Fund (as defined in such exemptive relief), and b) a Pooled Fund in relation to another Pooled Fund or a CI ETF; and
- (l) to permit a CI ETF, to deviate from the 5% of NAV threshold on cash borrowing set forth in subparagraph 2.6(1)(a)(i) of NI 81-102 (the "**Borrowing Limit**") to allow each CI ETF to borrow cash on a temporary basis in an amount that does not exceed 10% of its NAV at the time of borrowing;

- a) in the case of a CI ETF that settles trades in securities of the CI ETF on the first business day after a trade date, to accommodate requests for the redemption of securities of the CI ETF while the CI ETF settles portfolio transactions initiated to satisfy such redemption requests (the “**Redemption Settlement Gap Funding**”); and
- b) in the case of a CI ETF that settles trades in securities of the CI ETF on a day that is later than the first business day after a trade date, to permit the CI ETF to settle a purchase of T+1 portfolio securities that is executed in anticipation of the settlement of an investor’s purchase of securities of the CI ETF (the “**Purchase Settlement Gap Funding**”).

Each CI ETF may rely on this relief to borrow cash in an amount that does not exceed 10% of its NAV at the time of borrowing for the purposes of Redemption Settlement Gap Funding and Purchase Settlement Gap Funding provided that:

- the CI ETF has used all of its freely available cash that is not being held by the CI ETF for the purpose of seeking to meet its investment objectives or as part of its investment strategies;
- the outstanding amount of all borrowings of the CI ETF do not exceed 10% of the NAV of the CI ETF at the time of borrowing;
- in the case of Redemption Settlement Gap Funding, the amount of cash borrowed by the CI ETF will not exceed the amount of cash that the CI ETF will receive in respect of the sale of portfolio securities;
- in the case of Purchase Settlement Gap Funding, the amount of cash borrowed by the CI ETF will not exceed the amount of cash that the CI ETF will receive from the investor in a purchase of securities of the CI ETF; and
- the Manager has written policies and procedures for relying on the relief that require the Manager to implement controls on decision-making on borrowing above the Borrowing Limit and to monitor levels of CI ETF redemptions, CI ETF purchases and the cash balance of each CI ETF.

The CI ETFs have also received permission from their IRC to invest in securities of CI Financial Corp., including unlisted debt securities, and trade in portfolio securities with other mutual funds managed by the Manager or any of its affiliates, subject to complying with rules relating thereto contained in NI 81-107 and other conditions.

## **OTHER MATERIAL FACTS**

### **International Information Reporting**

The CI ETFs are required to comply with due diligence and reporting obligations under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (as implemented in Canada by the Canada-United States Enhanced Tax Information Exchange Agreement and Part XVIII of the Tax Act, collectively “**FATCA**”) and the OECD’s Common Reporting Standard (as implemented in Canada by Part XIX of the Tax Act, “**CRS**”). As long as Units of the CI ETFs are and continue to be listed on the TSX, the CI ETFs should not have any due diligence and reporting obligations under FATCA and CRS in respect of Unitholders. However, generally, Unitholders will be required to provide their dealer with information related to their citizenship and tax residence, including their foreign taxpayer identification number (if applicable). If a Unitholder (i) is identified as a U.S. Specified Person (including a U.S. resident or a U.S. citizen residing in Canada or other non-U.S. country); (ii) is identified as a tax resident of a country other than Canada or the U.S.; or (iii) does not provide the required information and indicia of U.S. or non-Canadian status is present, information about the Unitholder and their investment in a CI ETF will generally be reported to the CRA, unless the investment is held within a Plan. The CRA will provide that information to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (the “**IRS**”) in the case of U.S. Specified Persons or the relevant tax authority of any country that is a signatory of the *Multilateral Competent*

*Authority Agreement on Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information* or that has otherwise agreed to a bilateral information exchange with Canada under CRS.

### **Management of the CI ETFs**

The Manager may, at any time and without seeking Unitholder approval, assign the Declaration of Trust to an affiliate.

### **WisdomTree, Inc. Indexes**

CI GAM and WisdomTree, Inc. entered into the License Agreement under which CI GAM has the right, on and subject to the terms of the License Agreement, to use the WisdomTree Global Quality Dividend Growth CAD Hedged Index and WisdomTree Global Quality Dividend Growth CAD Index (collectively, the “**WisdomTree Indexes**”) as a basis for the operation of the CI Global Quality Dividend Growth Index ETF, and to use WisdomTree, Inc.’s trademarks in connection with the WisdomTree Indexes and CI Global Quality Dividend Growth Index ETF. The initial term of the License Agreement is for a fixed term and may also be terminated in certain circumstances. If the License Agreement is terminated for any reason, CI GAM will no longer be able to base CI Global Quality Dividend Growth Index ETF on the WisdomTree Indexes.

### **Disclaimer – WisdomTree Indexes**

“*WisdomTree*®” is a registered trademark of WisdomTree, Inc. CI Global Quality Dividend Growth Index ETF is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by WisdomTree, Inc. or its affiliates. WisdomTree or its affiliates makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, regarding the advisability, legality (including the accuracy or adequacy of descriptions and disclosures relating to, CI Global Quality Dividend Growth Index ETF) or suitability of investing in or purchasing securities or other financial instruments or products generally, or of CI WisdomTree Licensed ETFs in particular, or regarding use of the WisdomTree Indexes or any data included therein. WisdomTree or its affiliates has only licensed certain rights to CI GAM to use the WisdomTree Indexes, which are determined, composed and calculated by WisdomTree or its affiliates and/or other third parties without regard to CI GAM, CI Global Quality Dividend Growth Index ETF, issuer or investors of CI Global Quality Dividend Growth Index ETF and neither CI Global Quality Dividend Growth Index ETF, its issuer or any investor enters into any relationship of any kind whatsoever with WisdomTree or its affiliates in relation to CI Global Quality Dividend Growth Index ETF. WISDOMTREE OR ITS AFFILIATES SHALL HAVE NO LIABILITY IN ANY WAY IN RESPECT OF CI GLOBAL QUALITY DIVIDEND GROWTH INDEX ETF, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, FOR THE ISSUANCE, OPERATION, ADMINISTRATION, MANAGEMENT, PERFORMANCE, MARKETING OR DISTRIBUTION OF CI GLOBAL QUALITY DIVIDEND GROWTH INDEX ETF OR THE FAILURE OF CI GLOBAL QUALITY DIVIDEND GROWTH INDEX ETF TO ACHIEVE ITS RESPECTIVE INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE. WISDOMTREE OR ITS AFFILIATES SHALL NOT BE LIABLE IN ANY WAY IN RESPECT OF THE ACCURACY, QUALITY, COMPLETENESS, RELIABILITY, SEQUENCE, TIMELINESS OR OTHERWISE OF THE WISDOMTREE INDEXES OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT SHALL WISDOMTREE OR ITS AFFILIATES HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY SPECIAL, PUNITIVE, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, OR LOST PROFITS, EVEN IF NOTIFIED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

## **PURCHASERS’ STATUTORY RIGHTS OF WITHDRAWAL AND RESCISSION**

Securities legislation in certain of the provinces and territories of Canada provides purchasers with the right to withdraw from an agreement to purchase ETF securities within 48 hours after the receipt of a confirmation of a purchase of such securities. In several of the provinces and territories, the securities legislation further provides a purchaser with remedies for rescission or, in some jurisdictions, revisions of the price or damages if the prospectus and any amendment contains a misrepresentation, or non-delivery of the ETF Facts, provided that the remedies for rescission, revisions of the price or damages are exercised by the purchaser within the time limit prescribed by the securities legislation of the purchaser’s province or territory.

The purchaser should refer to the applicable provisions of the securities legislation of the province or territory for the particulars of these rights or should consult with a legal advisor.

**DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE**

Additional information about each of the CI ETFs is, or will be, available in the following documents:

- (a) the most recently filed comparative annual financial statements of the CI ETFs, together with the accompanying reports of the auditor;
- (b) any interim financial statements of the CI ETFs filed after those annual financial statements;
- (c) the most recently filed annual management reports of fund performance of the CI ETFs;
- (d) any interim management reports of fund performance of the CI ETFs filed after that most recently filed annual management reports of fund performance of the CI ETFs; and
- (e) the most recently filed ETF Facts of the CI ETFs.

These documents are or will be incorporated by reference into this prospectus, which means that they legally form part of this document just as if they were printed as part of this document. You can obtain a copy of these documents, at your request, and at no cost, by calling 1-800-792-9355 (toll free) or by contacting your dealer. These documents are available at no cost on the CI ETF's website at [www.ci.com](http://www.ci.com). These documents and other information about the CI ETFs will also be available on the internet at [www.sedarplus.ca](http://www.sedarplus.ca).

In addition to the documents listed above, any documents of the type described above that are filed on behalf of the CI ETFs after the date of this prospectus and before the termination of the distribution of the CI ETFs are deemed to be incorporated by reference into this prospectus.

**SCHEDULE A - ETF PROFILES**

This Schedule A to the prospectus contains detailed descriptions of each CI ETF in the form of individual ETF profiles. All of the ETF profiles are organized in the same way and use the same headings.

<b>CI ETF</b>	<b>Page</b>
CI Global Quality Dividend Growth Index ETF (“ <b>CGQD</b> ”) .....	61
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## CI Global Quality Dividend Growth Index ETF (“CGQD”)

### ETF Details

**TSX Ticker Symbol:** CGQD (Hedged Units) and CGQD.B (Non-Hedged Units)

**Portfolio Manager:** CI GAM

**Annual Management Fee:** 0.45% of NAV

**Redemption Fee:** Available upon request

**Distribution Frequency:** At least quarterly

### Material Amendments to the Constating Documents of the ETF since Inception

None.

### Investment Objectives

CGQD seeks to track, to the extent reasonably possible, the price and yield performance of a fundamentally weighted index designed to provide exposure to a broad range of dividend-paying companies with growth and quality characteristics around the developed world, net of expenses. Currently, the Hedged Units of CGQD seek to replicate the performance of WisdomTree Global Quality Dividend Growth CAD Hedged Index (the “**Hedged Index**”), or any successor thereto; and the Non-Hedged Units of CGQD seek to replicate the performance of WisdomTree Global Quality Dividend Growth CAD Index (the “**Non-Hedged Index**” and, together with the Hedged Index, the “**Indexes**”), or any successor thereto.

### Investment Strategies

For more information on the investment strategies of CGQD, please see “*Investment Strategies – Index ETF*” in the body of the prospectus.

### Overview of the Sectors that the ETF Invests In

CGQD invests in equity securities included in the Indexes consisting of a broad range of dividend-paying companies with growth and quality characteristics around the developed world, net of expenses. The Indexes are comprised of CI U.S. Quality Dividend Growth Index ETF, CI International Quality Dividend Growth Index ETF and CI Canada Quality Dividend Growth Index ETF (the “**Underlying ETFs**”) or the underlying equities of the ETFs selected for inclusion and are reconstituted annually to approximately reflect the regional exposure in a global developed portfolio. The Underlying ETFs select the top constituents within each of their respective indexes with the best combined rank of growth and quality factors. The growth factor ranking is based on long-term earnings growth expectations, while the quality factor ranking is based on three year historical averages for return on equity and return on assets. Companies are weighted in the Indexes based on annual cash dividends paid. Further information about the Indexes and their constituent issuers is available from WisdomTree on its website at <https://www.wisdomtree.com/index>. An independent calculation agent calculates the Indexes.

The exposure that the portion of the portfolio of CGQD attributable to the Non-Hedged Units has to foreign currencies will not be hedged back to the Canadian dollar. The exposure that the portion of the portfolio of CGQD attributable to the Hedged Units has to foreign currencies will be hedged back to the Canadian dollar.

### Investment Restrictions Specific to the ETF

None.

### Risk Factors

In addition to the general risk factors described under the subheading “*Risk Factors – General Risk Factors*” in the body of the prospectus, the following risk factors are applicable to CGQD:

- calculation and termination of the index risk
- equity risk

- factor-based investment strategy risk
- foreign investment risk
- foreign markets risk
- large transaction risk
- passive investment risk
- rebalancing and adjustment risk
- replication or tracking risk
- style risk
- use of the index risk
- withholding tax risk



## CI U.S. Aggregate Bond Covered Call ETF (“CCBD”)

### ETF Details

**TSX Ticker Symbol:** CCBD (Hedged Common Units)

**Portfolio Manager:** CI GAM

**Annual Management Fee:** 0.35% of NAV

**Redemption Fee:** Available upon request

**Distribution Frequency:** At least monthly

### Material Amendments to the Constating Documents of the ETF since Inception

None.

### Investment Objectives

CCBD’s investment objective is to provide Unitholders with (i) regular distributions of income and option premiums; (ii) the opportunity for modest capital appreciation through exposure to U.S. government and high-quality U.S. corporate bonds; and (iii) lower overall volatility of returns on the portfolio than would be experienced by owning a portfolio of securities of such issuers directly, by employing a covered call option writing program. The issuers included in the portfolio, which are based on their market capitalization, may be adjusted based on the Portfolio Manager’s view on the liquidity of the issuers and their related call options.

### Investment Strategies

CCBD invests, primarily through ETFs, in a portfolio of fixed income securities principally comprised of U.S. government bonds and, to a lesser extent, high-quality U.S. corporate bonds. The Portfolio Manager will generally maintain a target mix of U.S. government bonds and U.S. corporate bonds that is representative of the aggregate U.S. bond market.

Each month, the Portfolio Manager employs a covered call option writing program, targeting approximately 25% (determined at the time of writing) of the securities of each portfolio issuer, in order to seek to earn attractive yield from interest income, distributions and call option premiums, to lower the overall volatility of returns associated with owning a portfolio of these securities, and to generate capital appreciation. Call options may be sold on each individual portfolio security or may be sold on a basket basis, encompassing more than one portfolio security, at the discretion of the Portfolio Manager.

The issuers included in the portfolio, which are based on their market capitalization, may be adjusted based on the Portfolio Manager’s view on the liquidity of the issuers’ equity securities and their related call options.

CCBD’s portfolio will be rebalanced as soon as practicable, in the determination of the Portfolio Manager, at the end of each calendar quarter, so that immediately following such rebalancing, CCBD’s portfolio issuers are approximately market capitalization weighted based on the aggregate U.S. bond market. In order to facilitate distributions and/or pay expenses of CCBD, the Portfolio Manager may sell portfolio securities of CCBD at its discretion in which case the weighting of the portfolio will be affected.

It is intended that at all times at least 90% of the value of the foreign currency exposure attributable to the Hedged Common Units, if any, will be hedged back to the Canadian dollar. All such currency forward agreements or other derivatives will be entered into in compliance with NI 81-102 with financial institutions that have a “*designated rating*” as defined in NI 81-102.

### Overview of the Sectors that the ETF Invests In

CCBD invests primarily in U.S. government bonds and, to a lesser extent, high-quality U.S. corporate bonds, with a target mix that is representative of the aggregate U.S. bond market.

### Investment Restrictions Specific to the ETF

None.

**Risk Factors**

In addition to the general risk factors described under the subheading “*Risk Factors – General Risk Factors*” in the body of the prospectus, the following risk factors are applicable to CCBD:

- credit risk
- fixed income risk
- large transaction risk
- mortgage-related and other asset-based securities investment risk
- prepayment risk
- use of covered call options risk
- U.S. government obligations risk

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Unitholder and Trustee of

**CI Global Quality Dividend Growth Index ETF**  
**CI U.S. Aggregate Bond Covered Call ETF**

(the "CI ETFs")

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the CI ETFs, which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at July 19, 2024 and notes to the financial statement, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the CI ETFs as at July 19, 2024 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs").

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statement* section of our report. We are independent of the CI ETFs in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statement in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the CI ETFs' ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the CI ETFs or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the CI ETFs' financial reporting process.

### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the CI ETFs' internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the CI ETFs' ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the CI ETFs to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statement represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Toronto, Canada  
July 19, 2024

*"Ernst & Young LLP"*  
Chartered Professional Accountants  
Licensed Public Accountants

**CI Global Quality Dividend Growth Index ETF**  
Statement of Financial Position  
As at July 19, 2024  
(in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

ASSETS	
Current Assets	
Cash	\$40
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>\$40</b>
<b>Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units</b>	<b>\$40</b>

Series	Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units per Unit	Redeemable Units Issued	Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units
Hedged Units	\$20	1	\$20
Non-Hedged Units	\$20	1	\$20
<b>Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units</b>			<b>\$40</b>

Approved by the Board of Directors of CI Global Asset Management

(Signed) *"Marc-André Lewis"*  
Director

(Signed) *"Yvette Zhang"*  
Director

(See accompanying notes to the statement of financial position)

**CI U.S. Aggregate Bond Covered Call ETF**  
Statement of Financial Position  
As at July 19, 2024  
(in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

ASSETS	
Current Assets	
Cash	\$20
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>\$20</b>
<b>Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units</b>	<b>\$20</b>

Series	Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units per Unit	Redeemable Units Issued	Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units
Hedged Common Units	\$20	1	\$20
<b>Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units</b>			<b>\$20</b>

Approved by the Board of Directors of CI Global Asset Management

(Signed) *"Marc-André Lewis"*  
Director

(Signed) *"Yvette Zhang"*  
Director

(See accompanying notes to the statement of financial position)

**CI Global Quality Dividend Growth Index ETF  
CI U.S. Aggregate Bond Covered Call ETF**

(individually, a “CI ETF” and collectively, the “CI ETFs”)

**NOTES TO STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
As of July 19, 2024**

**1. The CI ETFs**

Each CI ETF is an exchange traded mutual fund established under the laws of the Province of Ontario, pursuant to the terms of the Declaration of Trust. Each CI ETF is a mutual fund under the securities legislation of the provinces and territories of Canada.

CI Global Asset Management is the manager and trustee (the “**Manager**” and the “**Trustee**”) of the CI ETFs. The Manager is a wholly-owned subsidiary of CI Financial Corp. (Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX): CIX). CIBC Mellon Trust Company is the custodian (the “**Custodian**”) of the CI ETFs.

The principal office of the CI ETFs and CI Global Asset Management is located at 15 York Street, Second Floor, Toronto, Ontario M5J 0A3.

CI Global Quality Dividend Growth Index ETF seeks to track, to the extent reasonably possible, the price and yield performance of a fundamentally weighted index designed to provide exposure to a broad range of dividend-paying companies with growth and quality characteristics around the developed world, net of expenses. Currently, the Hedged Units of CI Global Quality Dividend Growth Index ETF seek to replicate the performance of WisdomTree Global Quality Dividend Growth CAD Hedged Index (the “**Hedged Index**”) or any successor thereto; and the Non-Hedged Units of CI Global Quality Dividend Growth Index ETF seek to replicate the performance of WisdomTree Global Quality Dividend Growth CAD Index (the “**Non-Hedged Index**” and, together with the Hedged Index, the “**Indexes**”) or any successor thereto.

CI U.S. Aggregate Bond Covered Call ETF’s investment objective is to provide Unitholders with (i) regular distributions of income and option premiums; (ii) the opportunity for modest capital appreciation through exposure to U.S. government and high-quality U.S. corporate bonds; and (iii) lower overall volatility of returns on the portfolio than would be experienced by owning a portfolio of securities of such issuers directly, by employing a covered call option writing program. The issuers included in the portfolio, which are based on their market capitalization, may be adjusted based on the Manager’s view on the liquidity of the issuers and their related call options.

The Statement of Financial Position of each CI ETF as at July 19, 2024 was authorized for issue by the Manager on behalf of each CI ETF on July 19, 2024.

**2. Material Accounting Policy Information**

The Statements of Financial Position have each been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) relevant to preparing such financial statements.

The following are material accounting policy information of each CI ETF:

**a. Cash**

Cash represents amounts held in trust with the legal counsel of the CI ETFs.

**b. Fair value of financial instruments and investment transactions**

With the exception of cash, each CI ETF measures its financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss. Investment transactions are recorded on their trade date.

**c. Unit valuation**

Net asset value (“NAV”) per unit of each CI ETF is calculated at the end of each day on which the Manager is open for a full day of business by dividing the NAV of a CI ETF by the respective outstanding units of such CI ETF.

**d. Classification of units**

The units of each CI ETF are classified as financial liabilities in accordance with IAS 32 – Financial Instruments: Presentation (“IAS 32”), as they do not meet the definition of puttable instruments to be classified as equity in accordance with IAS 32 for financial reporting purposes.

**e. Functional and presentation currency**

The functional and presentation currency of each CI ETF is Canadian dollars.

**f. Foreign exchange**

Foreign currency amounts are translated into the functional currency as follows: fair value of investments, foreign currency forward contracts and other assets and liabilities at the closing rate of exchange on each business day; income and expenses, purchases and sales and settlements of investments at the rate of exchange prevailing on the respective dates of such transactions.

**g. Use of estimates**

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the Manager to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. These estimates are made based on information available as at the date of the financial statements. Actual results could materially differ from those estimates.

**3. Management Fees and other expenses**

*Management fees*

The Manager of the CI ETFs, in consideration for management fees, provides management services required in the day-to-day operations of the CI ETFs, including, without limitation and as applicable, investment advisory and portfolio management services, implementation of the CI ETFs’ investment strategies, negotiating contracts with certain third-party service providers, including, but not limited to, index providers, investment managers, custodians, registrars, transfer agents, auditors and printers; authorizing the payment of operating expenses incurred on behalf of the CI ETFs; maintaining certain accounting and financial records; calculating the amount and determining the frequency of distributions by the CI ETFs; ensuring that unitholders are provided with financial statements and other reports as are required from time to time by applicable law; ensuring that each CI ETF complies with all other regulatory requirements including continuous disclosure obligations under applicable securities laws; administering purchases, redemptions and other transactions in units; and arranging for any payments required upon termination of the CI ETFs.

The management fee is calculated based on a percentage of the NAV of each CI ETF at the end of each business day, plus applicable taxes, and is payable monthly. Please see “Fees and Expenses” section above for further details about management fees.

Name of CI ETF	Series	Ticker	Management Fee
CI Global Quality Dividend Growth Index ETF	Hedged Units	CGQD	0.45%
	Non-Hedged Units	CGQD.B	0.45%
CI U.S. Aggregate Bond Covered Call ETF	Hedged Common Units	CCBD	0.35%



### *Operating expenses*

Except as noted below, in exchange for the management fee, the Manager is responsible for all costs and expenses of CI Global Quality Dividend Growth Index ETF.

Despite the foregoing, the Manager is not responsible for the following costs and expenses of such CI ETF: the management fee, any reasonable expenses related to the implementation and ongoing operation of an IRC under NI 81-107, brokerage expenses and commissions, the costs of any futures contracts, swaps, forwards or other financial instruments used to achieve the investment objectives of the CI ETF, income taxes, withholding taxes, any applicable Sales Taxes, the costs of complying with any new governmental or regulatory requirement introduced after the CI ETF was established including, as applicable, any costs associated with the printing and distribution of any documents that the Canadian securities regulatory authorities require be sent or delivered to purchasers of Units of the CI ETF, any transaction costs incurred by the Custodian, and any extraordinary expenses. The costs and expenses for which the Manager is responsible, in exchange for the Management Fee, include the fees payable to the Custodian, the Registrar and Transfer Agent and the Plan Agent, and fees payable to other service providers, including the Index Provider, retained by the Manager.

### *Administration fees*

The Manager pays all operating expenses of CI U.S. Aggregate Bond Covered Call ETF (the “**Variable Operating Expenses**”), other than certain expenses described below as Certain ETF Costs (as defined below), in exchange for the payment by CI U.S. Aggregate Bond Covered Call ETF of a fixed rate administration fee (the “**Administration Fee**”) with respect to each series of the CI ETF.

The Variable Operating Expenses paid by the Manager of the CI ETF include, but are not limited to, audit fees; fees payable to third party service providers; trustee and custodial expenses; valuation, accounting and record keeping costs; legal expenses; prospectus preparation and filing expenses; costs associated with delivering documents to Unitholders; listing fees and expenses and other administrative expenses and costs incurred in connection with continuous public filing requirements; costs and expenses of preparing financial and other reports; fees, costs and expenses associated with compliance with existing governmental and regulatory requirements (imposed prior to the time of the CI ETF’s listing (the “**Effective Date**”)); CDS fees; Unitholder reports and servicing costs; registrar and transfer agent fees; fees and expenses of the members of the IRC; expenses related to compliance with NI 81-107; and fees and expenses relating to the voting of proxies by a third party.

“**Certain ETF Costs**”, which are payable by the CI ETF, are (a) borrowing and interest costs incurred by the CI ETF from time to time; (b) investor meeting costs (as permitted by Canadian securities regulations); (c) fees, costs and expenses associated with compliance with any changes to existing governmental and regulatory requirements or new requirements (imposed on or after the Effective Date); (d) any new types of costs, expenses or fees not incurred prior to the Effective Date, including those arising from new governmental or regulatory requirements relating to operating expenses, or related to those external services that were not commonly charged in the Canadian mutual fund industry as of the Effective Date; and (e) operating expenses considered outside of the normal course of operations of the CI ETF (on or after the Effective Date).

For greater certainty, the Manager will bear all taxes (such as Sales Taxes) charged to the Manager for providing the goods, services and facilities included in the Variable Operating Expenses. However, fees charged directly to investors are not included in the Variable Operating Expenses.

This CI ETF is responsible for the payment of its transaction costs, which include brokerage fees, spread, brokerage commissions and all other transaction fees, including the costs of derivatives and foreign exchange, as applicable (“**Transaction Costs**”). For greater certainty, in respect of a Hedged Series, such series is responsible for its own hedging transactions and the costs and gains or losses of such hedging transactions will be attributable and accrue solely to the particular hedged series. Transaction Costs are not considered to be operating expenses and are not part of the management expense ratio of a series of a CI ETF.

Administration Fees are calculated and accrued daily and payable monthly in arrears, based on the NAV of each series of the CI ETF, and are subject to applicable taxes. The Administration Fee rate for the CI ETF is set out below:

Name of CI ETF	Series	Ticker	Administration Fee
CI U.S. Aggregate Bond Covered Call ETF	Hedged Common Units	CCBD	0.05%

#### 4. Capital Management and Related Party Transactions.

Redeemable units issued and outstanding represent the capital of each CI ETF. Each CI ETF is authorized to issue an unlimited number of redeemable, transferable units. Each CI ETF has no restrictions or specific capital requirements, except for the minimum subscriptions' amounts. In accordance with the investment objectives outlined in this document, each CI ETF endeavours to invest subscriptions received in appropriate investments while maintaining sufficient liquidity.

On July 19, 2024, the Manager made the following initial investments in each CI ETF.

CI ETF	Initial investment in \$
CI Global Quality Dividend Growth Index ETF	\$40
CI U.S. Aggregate Bond Covered Call ETF	\$20

**CERTIFICATE OF THE CI ETFS, THE MANAGER AND PROMOTER**

Dated: July 19, 2024

This prospectus together with the documents incorporated herein by reference, constitutes full, true and plain disclosure of all material facts relating to the securities offered by this prospectus as required by the securities legislation of all of the provinces and territories of Canada.

**CI GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT,  
AS MANAGER, TRUSTEE AND PROMOTER OF THE CI ETFS**

<i>"Marc-André Lewis"</i>	<i>"Yvette Zhang"</i>
Marc-André Lewis	Yvette Zhang
President,	Chief Financial Officer
acting as Chief Executive Officer	CI Global Asset Management
CI Global Asset Management	

**ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
OF CI GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT**

<i>"Marc-André Lewis"</i>	<i>"Yvette Zhang"</i>	<i>"Elsa Li"</i>
Marc-André Lewis	Yvette Zhang	Elsa Li
Director	Director	Director

*CI Global Asset Management is a registered business name of CI Investments Inc.*

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